

JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS

Vol. 39]

[3rd Series

FEBRUARY 1942

No. 4

ROBERT ADAM, WHO DIED 150 YEARS AGO, ON 3 MARCH, 1792

The 150th anniversary of Robert Adam's death is an event that now we can scarcely afford time to notice, and then hastily to pass on to war problems and reconstruction—in which the survival of the reality of Adam's buildings, as well as of memories of them, demands our attention.

The portrait reproduced here is one which belongs to the R.I.B.A. For many years it was recorded as Robert Adam, "after George Romney." This attribution has been carefully studied by the National Portrait Gallery, who know of no Romney portrait which this could be "after." The painting is a competent work of its period by an unknown artist. No proofs exist that it is of Robert Adam, but there is good reason, on the evidence of the features and of the plan in the architect's hand, which has some resemblance to Culzean Castle, that the designation as Robert Adam is correct. A companion picture in the R.I.B.A. is described as of James Adam.



CONTENTS

	PAGE
ROBERT ADAMS	55
JOURNAL	55
THE CREATION OF A MINISTRY OF PLANNING	57
RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE SUPPLEMENT TO INTERIM REPORT 3	58
LEGISLATION AFFECTING TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING INTERIM REPORT 5	59
CORRESPONDENCE ON RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE AND A.S.B.	62
LECTURES AND DISCUSSIONS ON INTERIM REPORT 3 AND 5	64
THE ARCHITECTURAL COMMONWEALTH	65
OBITUARY: J. A. Gotch, P.P., D. B. Niven [F.]	66
MEMBERS SERVING WITH THE FORCES	68

ACCESSIONS TO THE LIBRARY	69
MEMBERSHIP LISTS	72
NOTICES	72
MEMBERS' COLUMN	72

Journal

THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND PLANNING

On Wednesday, 11 February, Lord Reith made his long-awaited statement in the House of Lords that the Government had agreed to the establishment of a Ministry of Planning. Our first task must be to congratulate Lord Reith and those who have worked with him, both inside and outside his Ministry of Works and Buildings, in achieving this most anxiously desired objective. Now in Britain for the first time we have the function of territorial planning recognised by incorporation in the title of a Ministry.

Everyone knows that there is still much to be achieved before the implications of this achievement are fully realised; there are still further powers to be gained, further resources of finance and staff to add to the nucleus, before everything that we want a Planning Ministry to do can be done; none the less, if everything that the most ambitious have aimed to achieve is not yet achieved, vastly more has in fact been achieved than many dared to expect.

For the Royal Institute the new Ministry implies not new tasks—the R.I.B.A. has been actively concerned with planning since before 1910 when we convened the first Town Planning Conference in Great Britain—but a heightening of the reality of

those tasks; much of our talk may now become action—the work and the goodwill of the architects of the country will be needed as never before in strengthening the will and the competence of the Government and the people of the country to plan. We can note with satisfaction that in the new Ministry planning is closely and functionally associated with building, and building, even more obviously than planning, is the architect's job. Building and planning run together. In the past uncontrolled building has spoiled the face of the country; in the future it can be largely through good building wisely controlled by the intelligence of a Ministry of Works and Planning, that the face of the country can be cleaned and made beautiful. Architects are in both sides of this, more thoroughly in both sides than any of their colleagues in other professions with whom the tasks of building and planning are shared.

A full report of Lord Reith's speech is printed on the following pages; it is followed by more evidence of the Institute's activity in all that appertains to the work of the Ministry in an important report from the Reconstruction Committee on planning legislation. The first of the Group's recommendations "that there shall be set up forthwith one national planning authority . . ." has now been largely fulfilled. We can hope that recommendations (2) to (14) in their turn will be carried into effect; without the Ministry little could be hoped, with it the prospects of getting quickly forward are immeasurably increased.

THE RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE

FIRST ANNIVERSARY MEETING, 4 MARCH, 2.30

A meeting has been arranged at the R.I.B.A. for 2.30 p.m. on Wednesday, 4 March, when the work of the R.I.B.A. Reconstruction Committee is to be reviewed. The Reconstruction Committee has now been working for nearly a year, and it has been decided that the time has come to give members some account not only of what has already been done but of the further work contemplated.

It is also desired to obtain comments and suggestions, and for this purpose representatives of other bodies working on reconstruction problems are being invited. This should be an important meeting, and it is hoped that a large number of members will find it possible to attend.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE A.R.C.U.K. FOR 1941

The Architects' Registration Council of the United Kingdom have for the first time since their establishment published a printed annual report. The current report covers the year 1941, at the close of which 14,648 persons were on the register, including 1,059 names added during the year. Eighty applications were rejected and sixty-nine applicants have appealed. A Tribunal of Appeal, the proceedings of which are referred to in the next following note, has been appointed.

Other matters referred to in the Report are Education and the Granting of Scholarships, Professional Conduct and New Regulations, and a list is appended of architects killed in action, missing or prisoners of war. Under Education the Council state that examinations held by the Institute of South African Architects, the University of Cape Town, the Nottingham School of Architecture and the Northern Polytechnic have been recognised. Scholarships were awarded for 1941 to eight students, amounting in all to a grant of £325. Other scholarships have been renewed and others suspended during the military service of their holders.

There were four prosecutions of men or firms not on the register who had unlawfully used the title of architect and a record is given of a number of cases of disciplinary control, mostly on account of advertising.

The Council have provided the Royal Institute with a number of copies of the full printed report for distribution to members. There are not enough owing to restrictions on the number printed by the paper control and the general need for economy to make copies available for all R.I.B.A. members, but copies have been inserted in as many copies of this issue of the R.I.B.A. JOURNAL as possible, so that a fair proportion of the Institute membership in Great Britain will receive it. Any other members who want copies can have them on application to the A.R.C.U.K., 68 Portland Place, London, W.1.

ARCHITECTS REGISTRATION ACT, 1938,¹ SECTION 2 (3) TRIBUNAL OF APPEAL

The Tribunal of Appeal under the Architects Registration Act, 1938, sat on Thursday, January 29 at 66 Portland Place, W.1, by courtesy of the Royal Institute of British Architects, to hear appeals against decisions of the Architects Registration Council not to admit applicants to the Register.

The Tribunal consisted of:—

Mr. J. H. Thorpe, K.C., *Chairman*. Sir Richard Allison, F.R.I.B.A.
Mr. William Charles Crocker.

Two appeals were allowed, six dismissed and three adjourned.

The Chairman announced that the Tribunal interpreted the words "practising as an architect" in Section 2 (1) of the Act as follows, and stated that their decisions were based on this definition:—

An "Architect" is one who possesses, with due regard to aesthetic as well as practical considerations, adequate skill and knowledge to enable him

1. To originate.
2. To design and plan.
3. To arrange for and supervise the erection of such buildings or other works calling for skill in design and planning as he might, in the course of his business, reasonably be asked to carry out or in respect of which he offers his services as a specialist.

"Practising," in this context, means—Holding out for reward to act in a professional capacity in activities which form at least a material part of his business. A man is not practising who operates incidentally, occasionally, in an administrative capacity only, or in the pursuit of a hobby.

A.R.C.U.K. MAINTENANCE SCHOLARSHIPS IN ARCHITECTURE

The Architects' Registration Council of the United Kingdom offer for award in June 1942, certain Maintenance Scholarships in Architecture. The scholarships will consist of a grant for the payment, in whole or in part, of the school fees and necessary subscriptions, instruments, books, etc., and, when necessary, a maintenance allowance not to exceed as a rule £100 a year. The scholarships will be renewable from year to year until the student has finished his or her school training. They will be available for students of British nationality who could not otherwise afford such training to enable them to attend architectural schools approved by the Council. The scholarships will be available both for students who have already begun their training and for students wishing to begin their training. They would not normally be granted to students under 17 years of age.

Particulars and forms of application may be obtained from:—The Secretary to the Board of Architectural Education, Architects' Registration Council of the United Kingdom, 68 Portland Place, London, W.1.

Copies of previous years' examination papers may be obtained on payment of 6d.

The closing date for the receipt of applications, duly completed, is the 17 March, 1942.

LEVERHULME RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS 1942

Application is invited for Fellowships and Grants in aid of research. The Fellowships and Grants are intended for senior workers who are prevented by routine duties or pressure of other work from carrying out research. They are limited to British-born subjects normally resident in Great Britain. In exceptional circumstances the trustees may waive the condition as to residence.

The trustees are also prepared to consider applications from groups of workers engaged upon co-operative programmes of research—particularly from those engaged upon long-distance programmes or in institutions in which the normal facilities for research have been curtailed by the war.

The duration of the awards will not normally extend over more than two years or less than three months, and the amount will depend on the nature of the research and the circumstances of the applicant.

Forms of application may be obtained from the Secretary, Dr. L. Haden Guest, M.C., M.P., Leverhulme Research Fellowships, Kingscote House, 1 Watergate, Blackfriars, London, E.C.4.

Applications must be received on or before March 1, 1942. Awards will be announced in July and will date from September 1 1942.

THE ASHPITEL PRIZE, 1941

The Ashpitel Prize, which is a prize of books to the value of £20, awarded to the candidate who, taking the final examination to qualify as an Associate, shall most highly distinguish himself among the candidates in the final examinations of the year, has been awarded to Mr. Leonard Howarth, A.R.I.B.A.

ARCHITECTS' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY

To the Editor, JOURNAL R.I.B.A.

DEAR SIR,—Now that the Architects' Benevolent Society's Christmas Fund is closing, may I beg the courtesy of your columns that I may thank all those who have helped to make it a success.

Although the total received, £697 15s., fell short by £49 15s. 8d. of that of 1939, it is in many ways more encouraging. 1,053 separate contributions have been received as against 864 in 1939, and whereas the previous appeal was made to many building and other industrial firms, this year's was to architects only. One gift in 1939 was for £100; this year our highest single amount was £25. There has thus been an awakening and spreading of interest and sympathy, for which the Council of the Society is grateful.

Yours faithfully,

W. H. ANSELL,
President, Architects' Benevolent Society.

THE CREATION OF A MINISTRY OF PLANNING

LORD REITH'S SPEECH IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS, 11 FEBRUARY

The following is the full report as published in *The Times* of the speech by Lord Reith in the House of Lords on Wednesday, February 11, announcing the creation of a National Planning Authority attached to the Ministry of Works, to be known as the Ministry of Works and Planning.

Lord Reith spoke to a motion proposed by Lord Samuel:—

That this House considers that the establishment of a central planning authority and the introduction of legislation for the amendment and extension of the Town and Country Planning Acts should be no longer delayed.

LORD REITH, Minister of Works and Buildings, made a statement of the Government's decisions, similar to that made by Mr. Greenwood in the House of Commons. Continuing, Lord Reith said that the decisions implemented unequivocally the undertakings given on behalf of the Government some time ago. It was what planners and all who were anxious to see the best use made of our limited land resources desired and had been waiting for. In the meantime a good deal had been done by the group under his care. The Uthwatt Committee was established and its interim report accepted. The decision now announced adopted the Uthwatt Committee assumption of the early establishment of a central planning authority. The Committee were now on the main reference of an objective analysis of the subject if the payment of compensation and recovery of betterment in respect of public control of the use of land.

His (Lord Reith's) consultative panel had been doing various things. Under the chairmanship of the Director-General of Ordnance, with Dr. Dudley Stamp and Professor Eva Taylor, maps were being prepared for planning, showing physical features, land uses, movement of population, industry, and communications. For the first time a co-ordinated series of maps would be available to planning authorities and others. The means to improve planning control over design and external appearance of buildings were being examined. As planning would cover all land the powers would be sufficient, so adequate expert advice was needed for better standards of design. Some local advisory panels existed. They could be strengthened and extended. The incorporation of the Royal Fine Art Commission was visualised to a greater extent than ever.

Lord Justice Scott's Committee, which was appointed in October to consider conditions which should govern building and other constructional development in country areas consistently with maintenance of agriculture and, in particular, factors affecting location of industry having regard to economic operation, part-time and seasonal employment, the well-being of rural communities, and the preservation of rural amenities, had worked hard. They had a vast field to cover. The members had experience of industry, agriculture, scientific applications, and social services.

THE UTHWATT REPORT

The Inter-Departmental Committee co-ordinated the views of all departments concerned. Many departments were in fact concerned, which inevitably made progress slower. The committee had prepared the new Bill which the Uthwatt interim report recommended. It had prepared a scheme for the redevelopment of "reconstruction areas" in legislative form—a system for areas substantially damaged and requiring replanning, which had been discussed with local authorities. It had also examined improvements in the long-term planning system, including the operation of the Restriction of Ribbon Development Act, and was considering safeguards against disfigurements—advertisements, petrol stations, etc.—and the means of preserving amenities, such as woodlands, in town and country.

His little group of special assistants, among other activities, had been responsible for the work of the interdepartmental committee and for special research which was the essential foundation of

national planning, and the collation of information for a survey of land resources and uses. Survey must precede all planning, and had not hitherto been done nationally. It was now nearing completion as a basis for consideration of main lines of land use. Information had also been gathered from all quarters on components of town and country and standards of provision in planning schemes. The principles were emerging of community planning, industrial and residential zoning, and open spaces reservations. There had been contact with planning authorities in damaged areas, and most of them had been visited to ascertain conditions and discuss the lines of replanning with the local authorities. In Greater London the City Corporation and the L.C.C. each had outline plans and were in touch with each other, and now authorities all round were being brought in to discuss co-ordinated planning.

Now, under the Ministry of Works and Planning, there would be the central planning authority as promised, a real central authority, with powers and responsibilities transferred from the Ministry of Health. More than that, town and country planning would be extended to give effect to the principle that planning will be a national policy, which it had not hitherto been. It would not be a subsidiary activity. What they did would satisfy the hopes of those who had urged the importance of a national plan over the use of land resources, and of a competent organisation working on a system of partnership with local government administrations. This partnership idea he wished to make clear at the outset—local initiative and the elements of national planning applied to localities, co-ordination of local plans fitting into a wider framework, thus encouraging further combinations of planning authorities over areas which demanded planning as a unit. They would have experienced officers ready for consultation. They proposed to set up on a small scale, in urgent areas first, local offices for advice and help in co-ordination of planning; and also to ask individuals of standing, with experience in public administration, to promote co-operation between authorities in planning over wide areas, and in contact with various interests affected.

CONTROL OVER BUILDING

In regard to legislation, in addition to a Bill transferring powers, he had another nearly ready. It was a first step only to strengthen planning control over building and other development so that properly conceived reconstruction was not prejudiced by present action. The Uthwatt recommendations to be implemented were:—(1) The extension of planning and planning control over the whole country—the 1932 Act left certain types of land outside planning; (2) the improvement of planning areas, encouraging planning authorities to group in suitable areas as units; and (3) the strengthening of interim development control—he would seek to strengthen the system of interim development control—i.e., control before a planning scheme was operative.

He had said that planning must work to national policies—to be determined—for agriculture, industry, and transport. These had to be decided to some extent outside planning, but planning issues had to be taken into account in formulating economic policy. Local and area planning could not wait for national policies to be determined.

It seemed almost inevitable that, in addition to planning, there must be execution, or aids to execution, including all the organisation to implement and ensure that plans materialised. He would be glad to have an opportunity later, perhaps in two or three weeks, to describe the many activities of the Ministry of Works which had an essential, sometimes predominant, value in planning, sometimes solely in the post-war orientation.

SUPPLY OF MATERIALS

The supply of materials was being controlled not only for war purposes but for what was coming after the war. Much else was

being done, with post-war implication and effect, including the standardisation of materials and of design for war purposes, but with some post-war interest at least. Technical institutions of all sorts were co-operating.

The maximum benefit to the country of limited land resources was a new and high objective. No previous study on a national scale had been made of these resources, nor of grouping of communities, nor of balance of land utilisation for various requirements—livelihood, home, services, food, recreation. All had seen the evils of increasing urban concentrations and congestions, the monstrous encroachments and disfigurements of the countryside. These would be dealt with.

He asked the House to speed them on their way. He implored their lordships not to imagine for a moment that this was a detraction from the war effort; it was a notable and urgent war matter. "Let not England forget her precedence of teaching nations how to live." (Cheers.)

In the debate VISCOUNT SAMUEL welcomed Lord Reith's "excellent statement." All agreed that there must be a single Ministry. He asked that the Ministry take over the planning powers of the Ministry of Health and that certain powers of the Ministry of Transport should be transferred to it. He also urged that attention should be paid to national parks, the preservation of the coast line and other matters of amenity which concerned

the whole nation. There should be a national planning fund to be allocated by the Ministry.

LORD LATHAM thought that no great contribution had been made to the preparatory steps necessary. Powers had merely been transferred from the Ministry of Health to the Ministry of Works and Buildings. He recommended a reduction in the number of planning authorities in Great Britain; there must be local planning but the areas must be large enough to be effective. The committees which the Minister proposed to get over the difficulty of the numerous small planning units would have no powers to raise finance and would have no statutory powers. Town Planning could not be done by joint committees—it must be done by popularly elected local authorities. We needed, Lord Latham continued, a new Town and Country Planning Act, making planning less burdensome financially and capable of speedier operation. The basis of compensation cried aloud for amendment. In conclusion he suggested that unless the planning powers were in order before peace came the urgency of constitutional work would force a postponement of planning, prejudice it and make its operation more doubtful.

At the close of the debate LORD REITH said that they were handling the problem of speculative profits in wartime, but were waiting for Mr. Justice Uthwatt's report. Legislation would be placed before them before next Christmas.

Mr. Arthur Greenwood made a statement on the creation of the Ministry in the House of Commons.

THE RATIONALISATION OF BUILDING LEGISLATION

Supplement to Reconstruction Committee Interim Report No. 3

In the first interim report of the Building Legislation Group attention was drawn to the existing multiplicity of Acts covering building. These Acts not only overlap each other, but the requirements covering the many aspects of building are not properly related. In the interim report, a recommendation was therefore made that building legislation should be codified under the following heads:—

1. Planning for Human Needs and National Efficiency.
2. Structural Standards.
3. Financial Provisions to achieve these ends.

The following report aims at a more detailed explanation of this recommendation.

In the immediate post-war period and for many years the work of the architect and town planner will be of the greatest importance in the work of reconstruction. The technical problems involved are intricate and numerous. The architect must not only be able to solve these, but must be a creative artist. Legislation is required to co-ordinate activities, and to set at least a minimum standard; but with such great demands already placed upon the architect, only harm can accrue from any unnecessary burden of numerous unco-ordinated Acts and Requirements.

After a careful analysis of both existing legislation and proposed legislation, it appears clear that rationalisation is both necessary and possible. To such a degree does this seem possible that it is recommended that all legislation directly affecting building might conveniently be presented in three concise codes.

1. *Town and Country Planning Code*, with appendix on Social Standards.
2. *National Building Code*.
3. *Planning and Building (Financial Provisions) Code*.

These three codes, presented in three small volumes, could not be a grouping together of existing legislation, which is too incoherent for this to be possible, but they must be based upon a full understanding of the social and scientific problems of today, and so related that together they form a unified and constructive policy.

AN OUTLINE OF THE THREE CODES

1. **TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING CODE**, with appendix on Social Standards.

This code with its appendix would include all town-planning

and building regulations which were concerned directly with human needs and national efficiency.

The following, among other matters, would be dealt with:—

- (a) The delineation of the powers of the National Planning Authority, with a statement of its relation to the Regional and Local Authorities.
- (b) All regulations necessary for carrying out a constructive planning policy, such as:—
 1. Defining of urban and agricultural land.
 2. Space about buildings.
 3. Number, size, height and external appearance of buildings.
 4. Restrictions upon use of buildings.
 5. Preservation of buildings of architectural or historic interest.
 6. Town planning and its relation to transport, roads, etc.
 7. Aerodromes and height control.
- (c) Miscellaneous regulations, e.g. petrol storage, hoardings, etc.

Appendix of Social Standards

This appendix would cover the whole field of social standards required, whether in the home, the factory or place of amusement, etc., thus eliminating many existing acts, and would thus incorporate that part of existing building legislation which confusedly deals with some of these matters in the midst of technical, structural or other requirements.

2. NATIONAL BUILDING CODE

As stated in the first interim report, this would be a Code for the whole country, formulating on a scientific basis, standards of stability, standards of fire-resistance and methods, details and materials of construction. These standards would be framed in relation to the position, user, size and height of a building, and in relation to its surroundings, and in such a form that the relative provisions could be readily applied to any given building under all usual conditions wherever it may be erected.

3. PLANNING AND BUILDING (FINANCIAL PROVISIONS) CODE

This code would deal both with the financial problems involved in achieving the ends set out in the Town and Country Planning Code, and with any other financial regulations necessary for a satisfactory building programme.

The following, among other matters, would be dealt with:—

- (a) Financial provisions involved in the national control of the land.
- (b) Compensation and Betterment.
- (c) National Subsidy, loan or mortgage on new building work or planning schemes.
- (d) Law of property as directly appertaining to building easements, etc.

LEGISLATION AFFECTING TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING

INTERIM REPORT No. 5 OF THE R.I.B.A. RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE

INTRODUCTION

On the 26 February 1941 Lord Reith announced in the House of Lords that he was "authorised in the preliminary work to proceed on certain assumptions:—

- (i) *That the principle of planning will be accepted as a national policy and that some central planning authority would be required.*
- (ii) *That this authority will proceed on a positive policy for such matters as agriculture, industrial development and transport.*
- (iii) *That some services will require treatment on a national basis, some regionally and some locally."*

In view of the changes likely to be brought about by this national policy, we have considered in some detail the present legislation affecting town and country planning, and the changes desirable therein.

PART I

A. TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING ACT, 1932

The statutory authorities for the purpose of planning in London are the London County Council and City of London, and outside the metropolis the various boroughs, urban and rural district councils. Power is given to these authorities, if they so wish, to delegate their powers by agreement to a county council or to a joint committee (following on the Local Government Act, 1929).

Combination of authorities for purposes of planning schemes is very desirable and it appears probable that schemes of a regional nature will be largely used to supplement or implement the national planning policy to which the Government is committed for post-war planning.

Regional devolution of Government functions and decisions with regard to planning is obviously desirable. The necessary procedure should be simplified with a view to reasonable expedition in the preparation and approval of schemes.

PRESENT PROCEDURE

The procedure at present necessary is generally spread over many years and is briefly as follows:—

1. *A resolution to prepare a scheme in respect of a defined area. Such resolution before coming into effect requires the approval of the Minister (of Health). This limitation should be removed if all land is to be brought under control.*
2. *The preparation of a draft scheme (including clauses and draft map) which after adoption is placed on public deposit and duly notified to all persons registering their names for this purpose whose objections are duly considered.*
3. *The preparation of the scheme proper, which is forwarded to the Minister and after similar procedure by the authority is the subject of a local enquiry by the Minister, and ultimately is usually placed on deposit again in its final form and after being laid before Parliament receives official approval and becomes operative.*
4. *Supplementary schemes may from time to time become necessary, involving much the same lengthy procedure.*

The matters to be dealt with by planning schemes are set out in the Second Schedule to the Act and in general include all phases of development, except those of Government departments and to a large extent those of statutory undertakings.

The reservation of land for agriculture might well be included in the objects of a scheme. It is clear that in any national planning scheme there must be no exemptions from reasonable control.

During the long process of the preparation of a scheme, "interim development" may be permitted by the local authority subject to such conditions as they think proper. If no consent or refusal is given within two months from the receipt of the application, consent is deemed to have been granted unconditionally. This provision cannot be regarded as satisfactory in its

present form. The right given to re-erect a building which has been destroyed or demolished is also one which will require reconsideration and the action taken by the War Damage Commission to restrain hasty rebuilding is one which must commend itself to all interested in re-planning. A time limit might well be set to such rights. The provisions to be inserted in a scheme with respect to buildings and building operations may (section 12):

- (a) Prescribe the space about buildings.
- (b) Limit the number of buildings.
- (c) Regulate the size, height, design and external appearance.
- (d) Impose restrictions upon the use.
- (e) Prohibit or regulate building operations.

Such provisions do not, however, apply to agricultural buildings, thus creating a very important exemption.

There should be no exemptions in a national plan.

The provisions of sections 15 and 16, dealing with General Development Orders and power to permit building operations pending such order, have been found of great use in checking premature development in areas where public services are lacking. The proviso, however, that an authority shall not refuse an application unless other land suitable is available on reasonable terms is difficult of interpretation and has been the cause of many disputes. Its deletion is desirable.

Section 17 empowers the local authority to make orders for the preservation of any building of special architectural or historic interest. Such orders, however, may involve the payment of compensation and are therefore too seldom used.

Compensation.—Section 18 provides that claims for compensation may be made by any person:—

- (a) Whose property is injuriously affected, or
- (b) Who suffers damage by any action taken to bring it into conformity with the scheme, or
- (c) Who has incurred abortive expenditure on account of the scheme or its subsequent variation.

Section 19 gives power to the Minister to exclude compensation in certain classes of cases (where he is satisfied that it is reasonable and expedient), especially those as to space about buildings, limiting the number of buildings, regulating the size, height, design, etc., temporary restriction or permanent prohibition on grounds of injury to health or excessive expenditure of public money, etc.

Section 20 excludes or limits compensation in certain cases affected by other Acts.

Betterment.—Section 21 enables the responsible authority to make a claim for betterment up to 75 per cent. of the increased value, where property is bettered by the operation of any provision or the execution of any work under a scheme.

Such claims must, however, in general be made within twelve months, and on appeal may have to be renewed at any time within fourteen years. Betterment is from its nature very elusive in character and the provisions are so hedged about they have little practical application except as a possible set-off against claims for compensation.

The Uthwatt Committee has been specially appointed by the Minister of Works and Buildings to report on the questions of compensation and betterment as affecting the acquisition of land for public purposes. The price of land as between private persons does not appear to come within their present terms of reference. Some form of national arbitration court and possibly a Court of Building is worthy of consideration in this respect.

Claims.—Section 22 deals with procedure as to making claims for compensation or betterment.

Section 23 leaves the determination of claims to the decision of an official arbitrator. Even after the award of compensation,

however, the responsible authority may, under section 24, withdraw or modify the provisions of the scheme and submit a varying scheme for the approval of the Minister.

Purchase of Land.—Section 25 gives power to the responsible authority to purchase by agreement any land required for the purposes of the scheme. Where they are unable to purchase by agreement they may be authorised to acquire the land by "compulsory purchase order."

Section 26 gives similar powers to all authorities for the acquisition of land for open spaces or playing fields within the area covered by a planning scheme.

NOTE.—The foregoing sections dealing with compensation, claims, betterment and purchase of land (sections 18-26) will be more fully dealt with in the financial section of our report.

Departmental Provisions.—Sections 27 to 32 include general provisions: limiting street work charges to normal bye-law width, giving power to authorities to contribute to expenses of owners' schemes, power to county councils to incur expenditure in assisting local councils, power to local authorities to contribute to the expense of schemes, power to statutory undertakings to contribute to local authorities' schemes for the application of betterment, or the sale of land, as capital.

Agreements.—Section 33 gives power to public departments, subject to the approval of the Treasury, to enter into agreements with any responsible authority, but does not make it compulsory on them to do so. Under any national plan there should be no exemptions.

Section 34 enables agreements to be entered into with owners voluntarily restricting their land or any part of it, either permanently or for a specified period.

Such agreements have been widely entered into and may be found of considerable service to estates desiring to continue their private character without undue fear of death duties.

To ensure that such agreements are in conformity with national policy they should receive regional approval.

Garden Cities.—Section 35 gives special powers, carried forward from earlier enactments, for local authorities, including county councils, to purchase and develop land as a garden city. Such powers have, however, not been found sufficient inducement for local authorities to act on them to any appreciable extent. If new towns are to be formed they must, in our view, be part of a national planning policy.

General.—The remainder of the Act is largely made up of detailed points of administration. Powers of the Minister, regulations, local enquiries, legal proceedings and appeals, protection of statutory undertakings, consultation with Commissioners of Works, works below high-water mark, saving for the postmaster-general, etc.

The preservation of trees or groups of trees is made possible by section 46. This procedure, however, is cumbersome and involves the scheduling in detail of particular trees or groups of trees. It is suggested that control should be much more general and that consent should be required to the felling of any tree exceeding, say, 30 feet in height or 3 feet in girth, except when it is part of a woodland permanently maintained and replanted under the rules of good forestry.

Advertisement control under section 47 is limited to advertisements or hoardings which seriously injure the amenity! The control of advertisements may also be effected by bye-laws made by county councils or the larger local authorities under the Advertisement Regulation Acts, and in this case the word "seriously" does not occur. It is desirable that there should be one general standard in respect of this matter.

Section 50 makes special provision as to the administrative County of London, under which the L.C.C. and the City of London Corporation are separate planning authorities.

B. THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1933

The Local Government Act, 1933, consolidated the general law for the purposes of local government in England and Wales, exclusive of London.

C. THE RESTRICTION OF RIBBON DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1935

The Restriction of Ribbon Development Act, 1935, is a purely highway Act "enabling highway authorities to acquire land for the construction or improvement of roads or for preserving amenities or controlling development in the neighbourhood of roads."

1. Highway authorities may by resolution, with the approval of the Minister of Transport, adopt any of the following standard widths as respects any road:—60 feet, 80 feet, 120 feet, 140 feet, 160 feet.

2. Highway authorities are given power to control the use of the frontages on all classified roads and on such other roads as the Minister may approve; it is unlawful without their consent—

(a) To construct or lay out any means of access to such road.

(b) To erect or make any building within 220 feet from the middle of the road.

The general effect of this Act is to give powers to the highway authority to control the development of a strip of land on each side of all important roads. In rural districts this gives a general power to the county council, as the highway authority, to override any previous planning proposal of the local authority. It is essential, in our view, that all proposals affecting planning should be under one administration and that there should be no overlapping between different forms of control by different departments.

It should be noted that section 13 of this Act gives power to any highway authority to acquire any land within 220 yards from the middle of the road, or proposed road. This power to acquire land for parkway purposes had been possessed by the Ministry since the Development and Road Funds Act, 1909, but never used. It remains to be seen whether any highway authority will be courageous enough to put it in force. In our view, this power should be an essential for any national planning authority.

D. THE TRUNK ROADS ACT, 1936

The Trunk Roads Act, 1936, transferred to the Minister of Transport the powers as highway authority for the principal trunk roads, set out in the First Schedule to the Act.

This Act, valuable as it is, adds a third authority invested with powers of control over long strips of land fronting on to these important roads.

We are of the opinion that a national system of trunk roads is an essential part of any national plan and that in suitable cases new national highways for fast motor traffic should be planned and constructed as part of the national plan. Owing to the exigencies of war, all work on trunk roads is for the moment held up, but much research work is necessary before any complete system of national highways can be put in hand. We desire to stress that this preliminary work should be begun now, so that this essential part of the national plan can be put into operation immediately the end of hostilities is in sight.

E. PRIVATE STREET WORKS

Outside London the making up of private streets by local authorities is carried out either under the powers of the Public Health Act, 1875 (section 150), or under the adoptive powers of the Private Street Works Act, 1892, the latter method being in more general use.

1. **Public Health Act, 1875**, section 150, gives power to an urban authority to compel the paving and sewerage of private streets by notice addressed to the owners or occupiers. Before giving such notice the authority must prepare plans and sections to a scale of 88 feet to 1 inch, together with an estimate of the probable cost. These are deposited at the local offices for inspection. If such notice is not complied with, and it very rarely is, the urban authority may, if they think fit, execute the works and may recover the expenses from the owners in a summary manner, according to the frontage of the respective premises.

Places of worship are exempted from such road charges (see 151). When the street works and sewers have been completed to the satisfaction of the urban authority, they may, if they thin

fit, declare the street to be taken over as a highway repairable by the inhabitants at large (see 152).

II. The Private Street Works Act, 1892, is an adoptive Act. The procedure under this Act empowers local authorities to prepare plans, specification, estimate and provisional apportionment of the estimated expenses, having regard not only to frontage but the degree of benefit to be derived. Copies of the resolution and provisional apportionment are served on the owners. During one month owners have a right of objection to the proposed works on certain specified grounds, including a right to contest the degree of benefit which they are likely to derive. This particularly applies to long flank frontages which frequently occur at both ends of a street. On the application of the urban authority, such objections may be heard by a court of petty sessions.

The authorities are authorised to include a commission not exceeding 5 per cent. on the cost of the works, in respect of plans and supervision, and final apportionments are served on the owners from whom the expenses are ultimately recovered.

In the event of the expenses not being paid by the owner, especially in the case of vacant plots, a charge may be retained on the premises until such time as it is developed.

Railways and canals are not chargeable with private street works unless they have direct communication with the street and the whole expenses in such case may be charged on the other owners.

III. In London, private streets may be made up by the metropolitan borough council under the **Metropolis Management Acts**.

The Metropolis Management Act, 1855 (section 10): the borough councils are empowered from time to time to execute any necessary works of repair to private streets (not sewers) and the owners of the houses forming such street may be required, on demand, to pay the amount of the estimated expenses in advance of the actual work, any difference in actual cost being adjusted on completion.

Fortunately the number of private streets still remaining in the County of London is limited, but it will be seen from the above summary that some codification applicable to the whole county of the private street works procedure on the general lines of the Private Street Works Act, 1892, is desirable.

F. GENERAL BUILDING CONTROL

I. Building Lines.—Under the Public Health (Buildings in Streets) Act, 1888, "it is not lawful in any urban district, without the written consent of the urban authority, to erect or bring forward any house or building in any street, or any part of such house or building, beyond the front main wall of the house or building on either side thereof in the same street, nor to build any addition to any house or building beyond the front main wall of the house or building on either side of the same."

Strict compliance with this may result in a very irregular line of building and local authorities are now enabled to prescribe definite building lines either on existing or proposed streets. Rigid building lines are, however, not always desirable and provision should be made for breaks to secure architectural effect. Such powers might well be clarified in any general revision of the planning law.

II. Height of Building in Relation to Width of Street. In London, in any street laid out since 1862, the height of building on any street of less width than 50 feet must not, without the consent of the L.C.C., exceed the distance of the front wall from the opposite side of the street (i.e. an angle of 45 deg.).

In older streets, the general limit of height is now 80 feet, but consent to greater height may be given in exceptional cases. Some angular measurement giving a general proportion in relation to street width is common in town planning schemes and might well be more generally used.

III. Special Acts Relating to Street Widening.—The Metropolis Paving Act, 1817, commonly known as Michael Angelo Taylor's Act, gives to borough councils, and now also

to the L.C.C. as successors to the original Parish Vestries, a power unique to London, to secure land required for street widening or extension without the necessity for a special Act of Parliament.

IV. Control of Petrol Stations.—County councils and borough councils are empowered by the Petroleum (Consolidation) Act, 1928, to make bye-laws to regulate the appearance of petrol-filling stations, or to prohibit such petrol stations. "For the purpose of preserving for the enjoyment of the public the amenities of any rural scenery or of any place of beauty or historic interest or of any public park or pleasure promenade or of any street or place which is of interest by reason of its picturesque character."

This power of making special bye-laws for particular objects, such as petrol stations or the control of advertisements, might well be combined with any new legislation affecting town and country planning.

V. Aerodromes.—Under the *Air Navigation Act, 1920*, power was given to county and urban authorities to provide and maintain aerodromes and any necessary subsidiary business ancillary to an aerodrome.

Some few of the more wealthy municipalities have undertaken municipal aerodromes, but it is clear that an efficient transport service of this character is a matter of national concern which can only be efficiently carried out as part of a national plan.

The *Town and Country Planning Act, 1932*, Second Schedule, enables a planning authority to reserve land as a site for an aerodrome.

This carries with it a general power to restrict the height of buildings bordering on such aerodromes, in order to provide safe flying.

The location of aerodromes should therefore be considered very carefully as part of a local planning scheme, both to provide for ready access to the aerodrome and not unduly hamper the development of the urban area.

PART II: RECOMMENDATIONS MACHINERY

- (1) That there shall be set up forthwith one national planning authority with a Minister to lay down the main lines of the national plan, including trunk roads and other means of transport, assisted by such expert planners, research and advisory committees as he may consider necessary.
- (2) That there shall be regional offices of the Ministry to prepare and extend the national plan from time to time to meet the needs of the region, and to deal promptly with decisions and approvals.
- (3) That in each region, the local authorities shall be required to group themselves for planning purposes in such sub-regions or groups as may be required for efficient planning.

PLANNING CONTROL

- (4) That planning control shall include all land and the objects of a scheme shall include the preservation of land essential for agriculture and public reservations for any purpose.
- (5) That there shall be no exemptions for Government lands, railways or other public utilities or for agricultural buildings.
- (6) That the existing control of all development by licence shall extend for a fixed period until the constructive proposals of the national plan are worked out (as recommended by the Uthwatt Committee).
- (7) That such control by licence shall include control over the extension of existing industry as well as the location of new industry.
- (8) That a period of not more than 20 years should be fixed for the continuation of non-conforming uses.
- (9) That detailed improvements should be effected in town-planning legislation on the lines already recommended by the Town Planning Institute, subject to adjustments necessary to fit in with the national and regional administra-

tion and to the insistence in every case of the employment of a suitable architect.

FINANCIAL

- (10) That the acquisition of land for public purposes shall be simplified and the price of acquisition stabilised at a figure not exceeding the value at March 1939, modified if necessary to meet changed money values.
- (11) That the price of land acquisition as between private persons should be similarly stabilised and be subject to an arbitration court or a court of building specially set up.
- (12) That there shall be in each district a local improvement and open spaces fund provided partly by Government grant, partly by a limited local rate and partly by contributions payable by all developers, thus providing for essential widenings, open space reservations and proper maintenance as and where development takes place. This is a development of the recommendation in the R.I.B.A. Interim Report No. 1.

NATIONAL FINANCE

- (13) That the necessary finance on a new national basis should be available for the preparation and implementing of the national plan, including :—
 - (i) The encouragement of agriculture and proper marketing facilities, and the provision of rural water supply and electricity.
 - (ii) The encouragement of the proper location of industry

and the provision of new industrial centres, the building of suitable new towns and trading estates, including the utilisation of mineral and natural resources and the extension of public utility services.

- (iii) The improvement of transport
 - (a) by railway, electrification, elimination or reconstruction,
 - (b) by trunk roads and motorways, including the acquisition of land up to $\frac{1}{4}$ mile strip for the provision of parkways, as provided for in the Development and Road Funds Act, 1909, and the Restriction of Ribbon Development Act, 1935 ;
 - (c) by canals, waterways, ports and rivers ;
 - (d) by a national system of civil aviation and the provision of sites for aerodromes.
- (iv) The reservation of national and regional open spaces for recreation, including :—
 - (a) National parks and coastal reserves, camping grounds, etc.
 - (b) Regional open spaces and playing fields, riverside reservations, etc.
 - (c) Preservation of buildings of national or historic importance.
- (14) Land nationalisation, in the ordinary acceptance of the term, is not a matter on which the R.I.B.A. desires at present to express any opinion, but the R.I.B.A. agrees that the control of all land is essential to any national plan. At the same time it urges that private initiative must be maintained within the framework of this control.

CORRESPONDENCE ON THE REPORTS OF THE RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE AND THE ARCHITECTURAL SCIENCE BOARD

ARCHITECTS AND "PLANNERS"

The following letter from the Secretary of the Committee has been sent to the technical Press.

12.2.42

SIR,—Section II of Interim Report No. 4 of the R.I.B.A. Reconstruction Committee contains the phrase, "It is clearly desirable to establish as far as possible the relations between architectural and planning functions before the end of the war." The sense in which the words "planner" and "planning" are used is defined in the report, but it has come to my notice that the use of these words has led to some misunderstanding.

The word "planning," as normally understood by architects, connotes a matter of design, and the Committee fully recognise, of course, that planning as such is one of the main, if not the main function, of an architect. But the word "planning" in this report is used in a different sense. It was intended to stand for planning the use of land as laid down in the Town and Country Planning Act, 1932. The Planning Officers who administer this Act are not concerned with design, except in so far as the Act gives a measure of control over design in the interests of amenities. It is likely that a single town and country planning scheme will need to cover many square miles of land comprising urban, suburban and rural areas.

The sites with which architects are concerned may comprise streets and squares as well as single buildings, and may extend over estates, or areas of hundreds of acres. Within this framework, however large it is, the architect is responsible for design and layout. The larger the area, however, the greater the number of interests to be consulted. The report does not suggest that the architect should serve *under* the Planning Officer, but that the latter's duty is to collaborate with the architect and act on his advice, as he does on that of the solicitor, valuer, clerk, engineer and medical officer ; neither does it suggest that there is any reason why an architect should not be able to combine the functions of architect and planning officer, if he has special qualifications and experience for doing so.

Yours etc., A. H. MOBERLY,
Secretary, R.I.B.A. Reconstruction Committee.

From Professor R. H. Cordingley

University of Manchester,
School of Architecture,
13 January 1942.

To the Editor, JOURNAL R.I.B.A.

DEAR SIR,—The Interim Report No. 4 of the R.I.B.A. Reconstruction Committee, published in the December issue of the JOURNAL, includes many suggestive and valuable observations, but the trend of the Report, insofar as practical recommendations yet emerge, appears to indicate an assumption that the Reconstruction policy will not materially alter the pre-war methods of procedure in Architecture and the Building Industry. Principally, the Report is concerned to offer pleas for the more regular engagement of official architects, on a statutory basis, and for the wider employment of private architects ; also, to advocate control of architectural design, either by consultation between official and executive architects or restrictively, by criticism, via panels of architects and the various amenity societies.

These suggestions are quite reasonable so far as they go, but to what extent will their adoption ensure the collaboration and effective use of architects in Reconstruction, or contribute to repair the heterogeneous unsightliness of town, village and suburb ? Section III envisages the dire prospect of "illiterate designs," "actual disfigurements," and "many architects designing within one visual area," and sets the official architect the stimulating responsibility of ensuring "at least a minimum standard of orderliness."

Two facts regarding the post-war situation are now fairly clear. First, unprecedented demand will necessitate control both of building labour and materials. Second, in the words of *Planning* (No. 183, December 1941, on the subject of "Professional Organisation in Building"), "in considering a long-term policy for the Building Industry . . . it is plain that there can be no return to unco-ordinated private enterprise." The situation, then, is that architects must relate their future services to a universally applied control, on the one hand, and on the other be prepared additionally to participate in an active Reconstruction plan whenever and wherever applied. Whilst the Plan is being progressively developed, the best must be made of towns as they are, by repair

alteration, extension and temporary or permanent building, but where the Plan is being actively pursued, in rebuilding a war-damaged area, in reconstructing decayed and derelict portions of existing towns, in making good the deficiencies and arrears of building in and about towns new or old, it will necessarily assume the form of a locally complete and orderly scheme. In either case, whether in connection with the expedient or the active aspects of the Reconstruction policy, it must be recognised that the profession must submit to integration with all other interests in Building and, most particularly in the case of the positive Plan, cannot sustain unmodified the free-lance, competitive forms of practice. In effect, firms or groups of architects, or elements of "a new profession of specialised co-ordinators" (*op. cit.*) will each have their task of representing, under official direction, public and private interests regarding the execution of all building within a specific part of such areas as come to be developed or redeveloped under the Reconstruction plan. This accepted, many other problems are simplified. The way is cleared to correlation of the architectural with related professions and to determination of their respective responsibilities. Building Labour and Contracting become susceptible to similar correlation, Town Planning secures an effective juncture with Architecture, prospects of coherent architectural design are more than reasonably assured, and education and scientific research secure a clear and definite objective.

Yours faithfully,
R. A. CORDINGLEY [F.]

From Mr. Charles Holden [F.]

University of London, W.C.1

9.2.42

To the Editor, JOURNAL R.I.B.A.

SIR,—I have no wish to take up your very limited space in a further reply to Mr. Eden, but I would like to explain that in my letter I used the term "General" not as a vague abstraction but in the sense of the client's outline, general instructions to those who will be responsible for the great Reconstruction.

In our capacity as citizens having technical knowledge, I think that it is right that we architects should have a hand in framing those general instructions.

Mr. Eden, by his letter, confirms my statement that there will be different opinions about standards of service, but surely we are right to aim at the highest standards of service as we understand such things to-day and possibly to anticipate to-morrow.

For myself, while I am not indifferent to the aesthetics of architecture, I confess to putting convenience and service before architecture, for that was the order in the beginning and will be to the end, and the architecture need not be less beautiful and will certainly be more significant because of that order.

Yours faithfully,
CHARLES HOLDEN [F.]

From Mr. George Drysdale [F.]

*School of Architecture,
College of Arts and Crafts,
Birmingham, 3.*

4.2.42

To the Editor, JOURNAL R.I.B.A.

DEAR SIR,—May I congratulate Miss Crowley and Messrs. Goldfinger and W. A. Eden on their letters in the current issue of the JOURNAL, Mr. Eden especially. At long last someone has thought it worth while to enter the lists for Architecture. The others are wise in their statement No. 2 of what they think the basic duties of an architect to be. This reads "the preparation of plans and all that it entails."

After twenty years of trying to teach, my conclusion is that one is lucky if one can say of any student at the conclusion of his course that he remotely understands what this means. After all, it only goes to show that he has been trained to see, and seeing, to think, which surely in the training of a student is pretty well everything. The modern idea seems rather to

introduce your student to all things and to hope for the best.

Perhaps the Architectural Science Group will be warned in time not just to turn the old story of the cart into a modern one concerning the chassis. Two generations ago we were told that we must be craftsmen before being architects; nowadays we must be scientists before we build—Architecture on both occasions being the poor Cinderella of the piece with this time Mr. Eden [A.] showing as the Prince.

Yours faithfully,
GEORGE DRYSDALE [F.]

From Mr. Naseby Adams [F.]

8.12.41

To the Editor, JOURNAL R.I.B.A.

SIR,—Looking through the December 1941 number of our JOURNAL fills me with gloom.

I am fearful that doddering old "stay-at-homes" are being selected to represent the general body in this great question of reconstruction.

There are others, you know, Mr. Editor, who, when they are freed from their present very dangerous activities, will have something to say (and do). Men whose horizons have been enlarged by close associations abroad, on the sea and in the sky, and I, for one, am convinced that what old "stay-at-homes" say now will be laughed to scorn when those who have done so much with so little get their fingers into the architectural pie again.

God forbid that they should be treated as we who "came home" twenty-three years ago were treated.

It is up to the R.I.B.A. to keep a place in the sun for these great lads.

Yours faithfully,
W. NASEBY ADAMS [F.]

It is probable that Mr. Adams will find that many of his fears are eased by the forthcoming report of the Demobilization Committee. The average age of the members of the Reconstruction Committee groups is surprisingly low, and certainly not to be characterised as "doddering"!

From Major A. S. Ash [F.]

15.1.42

To the Editor, JOURNAL R.I.B.A.

DEAR SIR,—It is with certain grim forebodings that I read the Interim Report No. 4 in your December issue.

Architects, already, submit with good grace to the demands for plans by the various departments of the L.C.C., which are accepted as necessary to protect their clients and the public at large from the viewpoint of safety, hygiene and the general principles of building construction. It is obvious that the "City Elders" must exercise control over such matters through such deputies they are entitled to appoint.

With the subject of design, however, a completely different aspect arises. Whereas the question of drains is very much a matter of material, design is entirely mental. Not perhaps in the result, but certainly in the conception.

To appoint architects to sit in judgment on each other's designs raises the question: Who is justified to undertake this responsibility and by what authority?—remembering always what might appear to be the work of a fool to-day may prove to be the Epstein of to-morrow. To quote from your report: "In a wider sense the responsibility for the improvement of design in its own area lies with the local Society of Architects from whom the Panel would certainly be recruited. . . ." In other words, the architect would submit his plans for criticism to his competitor! Surely, this is not reasonable. It is not even possible.

It might also be worthy of consideration that the framing of all these restrictive laws might ultimately place the whole of the profession, in its most sensitive and delicate aspect under an unsympathetic governmental control, entirely removed from architectural influences and create a convenient refuge for political place seekers.

As architecture, quite rightly, has become a closed profession, it seems that the control should emanate from the training the architect receives in the schools. If these schools are conducted in the right manner by the right people no further control should be necessary. The architect should know the difference between right and wrong. Either an architect is qualified to design and erect buildings once he has received his diploma—or his diploma is worthless.

The perpetual charm of London is inconsistency and contrast. The shadows and angles of the streets breathe the history of our city and its muddled progress. Compare this to the blind façade of Regent Street. Blind and dumb—for it tells us nothing at all.

There is no more excuse for the regimentation of architecture

by streets, or squares or districts than there would be for the compulsory control of design in furniture, clothes or paintings. The metre in verse, the tempo in music or the sculptor's art.

The one outstanding incentive to creative effort is freedom of action, and I am convinced many architects will agree with this elemental fact.

I would like to add that it is a perverse wind that would blow these shackles on our profession when the very cause responsible for this occasion is a war—fought to establish freedom for body and mind.

Yours faithfully,

ARTHUR S. ASH [F.] (Major, R.A.)

Lecture and Discussion in Reconstruction Committee Interim Reports Nos. 3 and 5

A highly successful meeting on Reconstruction Committee Reports 3 and 5 was held on Tuesday, 10 February.

MR. DARCY BRADDELL was in the chair, and introduced MR. ALAN SLATER as chairman of the Building Legislation group. Mr. Slater started the meeting by referring to the supplement to Interim Report No. 3 (p. 58, *ante*), which outlined the scope of the work being undertaken by the Building Legislation Group. He then went on to summarise Interim Report No. 5, which is published in this issue of the JOURNAL, particularly emphasising the Recommendations (see pp. 59-60). In conclusion, he said that the group had always maintained that attached to such proposals there should be eventually a "charter of social standards."

Following Mr. Slater, MR. MARK HARTLAND-THOMAS [A.], a member of the Group, spoke briefly on the change that must be made from restrictive to "positive" planning. He asked the meeting to join with the Group in thinking out some of the things which were puzzling them at present, and on which they had not yet reached any conclusions. Their search for clues to "positive" planning were largely inspired by Lord Reith, who had said that he looked forward to the application of positive ideas in planning.

In the eighteenth century, and occasionally since, as for instance at Welwyn Garden City, planning in Britain had been "positive": a small group or an individual architect or planner had had a clear picture of his task and had been able to go straight ahead in its fulfilment; but latterly it had been found necessary to apply an increasing number of restrictive ordinances to control the activities of ignorant and dishonest persons.

They suggested that legislation should be directed towards the setting up of high standards and making conformity a matter of trust. If this was to be possible, essentially, plans must be executed by trustworthy and well-qualified people. There must be brought into the planning commissions men from all the professions and arts concerned, as well as representatives of trade and politics. In the past, in local authority administration of planning, these latter, trade and political interests, had dominated, and done so disastrously. The local or regional commissions and advisory committees should be bodies possessing local knowledge, professional skill, and they should possess also a high degree of corporate responsibility.

Mr. Hartland-Thomas was followed by MR. RALPH TUBBS, who outlined the 3rd Interim Report on structural legislation. The Group proposed a code of scientific building standards which would have universal application. The code would deal with all structural matters that could be exactly defined in scientific terms. Attached to the town and country planning code would be the code of "social standards" which would give form to the less accurately or scientifically determinable bases of design.

The structural code should be drawn up by a NATIONAL BUILDING BOARD, representative of the technical and scientific associations and the trades. The N.B.B. should be independent of any Ministry, but responsible to Parliament; it would keep every aspect of building technique and control constantly under review, and should be largely advised in their task by a Building Research organisation set up for the purpose.

Mr. Slater next outlined the course of the Group's thoughts, as yet far from completed, on building finance. They wanted suggestions from the general body of members.

He, personally, had been inclined to suggest that there could be no other effective agent for physical reconstruction finance other than the State itself, but the Group had decided to begin their deliberations

rather further back and to allow no preconceptions to rule their study. They had appointed members to analyse existing methods of finance in three or four main categories of work, e.g. commercial building, municipal housing, etc., so that the Group, by getting a clear all-round picture, might be better able to judge how post-war building finance could be organised.

In opening the discussion, Mr. Michael Waterhouse [F.], *Hon. Secretary*, congratulated the Group on its work, and particularly on the speed with which they had got down to it.

In the course of the discussion, Mr. R. A. Duncan [F.] suggested that one of the things the Group should study was the obstruction caused by the continuous accretion of "derelict value" in building. To replace an old, derelict structure a building promoter had to buy up the old, useless, but not, unfortunately, valueless, building on the site, adding enormously to the cost of the new structure.

Mr. A. H. Barnes [F.] asked what the Group was going to do with its reports, to whom were they being sent, and what hope was there of action.

It was answered that all reports went to Lord Reith and the other Ministers concerned, and that there was plenty of evidence that they were welcomed, read and considered seriously.

Mr. R. Fitzmaurice [*Hon. A.*] suggested that the division between "scientific" and "human" standards was not as clear as Mr. Tubbs had seemed to imply. They had learnt this by their experience at the B.R.S.

Mr. Wesley Dougill [F.] asked to define the word "planner" as used in the Reports, said that it was used as in the Town and Country Planning Act 1932 to define one who dealt chiefly with the potentialities of land; planning in this sense was wider than architectural planning. Mr. Braddell said the Committee hoped shortly to issue a statement on the spheres of "planner" and "architect." (See letter p. 62.)

Sir John Brown [F.] said that the question of finance depended partly on whether the particular job was done by a revenue-producing department of State or not, or by a revenue-producing industry. Well-run industries never had difficulty in raising money for their building. His whole experience as a man concerned for years with the welfare of soldiers and ex-soldiers had shown him that one of the greatest curses was the shortage of houses to let. Persuasive agents and building societies inveigled men with little capital resources and no fixed and secure jobs to involve themselves with the burdens of house ownership. We must encourage the building of houses to let.

Mr. Dougill wondered why there had been no reference in the Report on the Building Code to regional differences. He found it difficult to picture a code applied indifferently over the whole country, and referred feelingly to the experience of some Scottish cows who suffered a highland winter in a house designed with windows suitable for a South England climate. Also the varying complexity of urban groups required different solutions. The same structural standard could not apply to both London and a small, remote village.

Mr. Slater said that this criticism meant that the Group's proposal had been misunderstood. There were to be two codes: the scientific structural code would deal only with the elements of building that could be exactly defined and applied universally; the load a joist could carry was the same in Scotland as in Surrey; and the human or social charter or code would define in much more flexible terms the other controlling factors and would make ample allowance for the differences of localities and human groups.

Mr. Braddell closed the meeting at 7.30.

The Architectural Commonwealth

If some imaginary "average member" was asked to list the tasks which he thinks the R.I.B.A. exists to fulfil, it is probable that even if he was imaginative as well as imaginary too little place would be given in his list to all that the Institute is and has to do as the focal point of the architectural sentiments of British architects throughout the world.

Sentiment and loyalties are intangible and inexpressible only when they cannot be associated with some sort of active and purposeful existence. The extent to which they exist healthily and strong is a sign of health and strength and activity in the Institute itself. Yet those members, often, who take the liveliest part in day-to-day routine of committees and the immediate and local affairs of the Institute may be those who least of all can get a hang of these sentimental ties just because their activity within the nerve system of the parent body makes them less than some of their colleagues in need of the threads of sentiment to bind them to the parent.

Care for the maintenance of these ties can never trouble the mass of the membership, but it is the kind of unrecognised and unadvertised care which is constantly in the mind of the R.I.B.A. President who has, as one of his duties, to be in touch sentimentally as much as practically with all the Institute's associated limbs wherever they are throughout the length and breadth of the Empire.

These remarks are prompted by the response which has been shown from members all over the world to some recent communications made by Mr. Ansell to overseas Allied Society presidents and to the members of the R.I.B.A. in the Forces.

At the end of his first year as President Mr. Ansell sent a letter of greeting to the overseas presidents; an assurance that the R.I.B.A. was "in good heart and of cheerful courage."

"There has been much," he said, "to justify this confidence in both national and architectural affairs. The members of the R.I.B.A. are lined up with two main objects in view: to use the experience and skill of the profession to the full in the national war effort and to prepare for the replanning and reconstruction which must come after the war."

"Architects, by reason of their training, are the obvious translators of the nation-wide demand for better conditions into material fact."

"We in Great Britain," he concluded, "are sustained and fortified by the knowledge that you of the Indian Empire, the Dominions and the Colonies are with us in spirit and in body. We realise that some of the finest feats of arms of the war have been the result of the valour of your soldiers. We believe that this is a proof of the essential soundness of the democratic principles on which the British Commonwealth of Nations has been built, and are the more determined that there shall be no interference with those principles by any alien domination."

The echo came as assuredly and strongly as the President's own words. From Mr. W. R. Richardson, President of the Royal Australian Institute: "It was scarcely necessary for you to tell me that the R.I.B.A. is in good heart and courage. My knowledge of England before the last war and during it and this war made it certain that you would not be otherwise. My Institute marches in the goodly company of yours with the determination to attain victory, be the road long or short."

Mr. W. S. Payne from Durban: "It is most gratifying to those of us in the remoter parts of the Empire to look to the stout heart of the Mother Country with complete assurance that she will see the thing through to sunny days," and his colleague, Mr. A. Stanley Furner, in Johannesburg, President of the Transvaal Provincial Institute: "The determination and courage of those in Britain are an inspiration to those of us in the Dominions, and we in Africa welcome any strengthening of the strong links which already exist between us."

From Canada, Mr. J. Roxburgh Smith, President of the Province of Quebec Association of Architects, writes:—

"I must say, however, that I find it difficult really to express my feelings at your thoughtfulness, particularly under prevailing

circumstances, but you may be assured of my great pleasure in hearing from you along with my gratification in knowing that, in spite of so many things, the spirit of the Institute remains unchanged."

"We always follow the various activities of the Institute with interest and pleasure, although we admit being at times somewhat appalled at their scope, but we do our best to emulate and maintain the high standards set by yourself and your members everywhere."

"Like other Empire bodies, we are stirring ourselves to fresh efforts and our council and committees are, I know, doing more this year than in any one I have known of during my eleven years as an officer."

And he continues to describe some of their activities in his Province:—

"We now have a Town Planning Commission in Montreal and are trying to influence our Provincial Government in creating one for the benefit of the provincial towns which are growing very badly."

"We sponsored an exhibition in Montreal to show the citizens what their city was like and what it might be, which was very well received by all concerned."

"We are proud to say that our profession here in Canada is well represented in the Services and that every effort is being made by the authorities to see that our younger men are placed in positions according to their training; although we are far from satisfied with the treatment in general accorded to the profession as a whole."

"Meantime the awakened demand for architectural services is encouraging us to prove our value in the national war effort while we hope and work for the recognition we feel we merit."

"We have enjoyed, admired and are encouraged by the spirit expressed in your letters, as well as appreciating your remarks about the overseas Dominions. However, you can be assured that not only Canada but the whole of North America stands behind the wonderful efforts and traditions of the peoples of the British Isles. Your cause is also ours!"

Another letter which included interesting news of the profession in his own country came from Mr. W. O. McCutcheon, President of the Royal Victorian Institute, who wrote from Melbourne:—

"I think the whole faith of Australia, and of course the architectural profession within it, is pinned to our belief that the spirit of the British Commonwealth is a vital and strong force. Your letter supports our faith, and our relatively small effort would, I think, dwindle unless the magnificent example of the courage and sincerity of the people of Britain was there to inspire us."

"We, too, think that the training and experience of architects makes them, to use your phrase, 'the obvious translators of the nation-wide demand for better conditions into material fact.' We have, however, as yet, little government or public recognition of this fact, but have joined together the energies and capacity for service of the architects, civil engineers, surveyors and town planners. Together we are slowly, I think, making some impression on our system of living, and hope that the post-war period will see opportunities for service in which members of our professions will play an important part."

"Australians have little political sense but, such as it is, I feel we again join in your views which stress the essential soundness of the democratic principle. Please convey to your Institute our admiration, our loyal support, and most cordial greetings."

And Mr. S. G. Thorp, President of the New South Wales Chapter, wrote from Sydney revealing that there he has the same problems that the R.I.B.A. in Britain knows so well of persuading Government and public of the value of architectural service:—

"We are certainly passing through a difficult period affecting the practising architect who finds his avenues of work greatly curtailed by Government restriction. One activity of the Institute is to endeavour to have these men (mostly over military age) employed in that part of the war effort where their special qualifications will be of the greatest service."

"I thank you for your offer of co-operation, the spirit of which is in keeping with the kindly assistance we have received from your Institute during the whole of my association with the New South Wales Chapter."

From Cape Town, too, in a letter welcoming the President's "clear indication of the determination of the British peoples everywhere to see this fight to a satisfactory conclusion," Mr. Hubert L. Roberts, President of the Cape Provincial Institute, adds to his welcome of Mr. Ansell's letter many interesting comments on local affairs both architectural and political:—

"I am glad to hear from your letter that members of the R.I.B.A. are preparing for the replanning and reconstruction which must come after the war, for I feel that the profession will have a great deal of responsibility by reason of its knowledge and training in impressing upon the powers that be that there is only one right way in seeing that our cities and towns, where they must be reconstructed, are carried out with a broad vision of the future, and better working conditions for those who work in our factories and warehouses, and better housing conditions are provided for those who are now fighting our battles for us."

From whatever quarter of the Empire the response was one—in the words of another President, Mr. Stanley Cobb, of Nairobi—of "gratitude and pride" expressed to Britain by president to president through the Institute as the strong bond between British architects everywhere.

After the big echoing presidential voices we turn to another view of the strength of the personal links that exist between

members and the Institute. At the New Year, Mr. Ansell sent a letter to all R.I.B.A. members in the Forces. Among the many replies the same loyalties and sentiment that were seen in the President's letters reappear more personally but no less charged with significance.

A lieutenant R.N.V.R. writes that he received the President's letter in a hospital ship "far from home and your words comforted me a great deal when I most needed some mental comfort. It is interesting to note," he continues, "that in nearly every port one finds a brother member serving aboard some ship." Another R.N.V.R. man, in command of a motor launch, writes: "We are still architects at heart and are looking forward to practising again . . . we younger men are endeavouring to keep up the high traditions set for us by the older men in the last war and shall be satisfied if we quit ourselves as well as they." Letter after letter combines gratitude with some enthusiastic expression of hope for the day when the writer will be able to get back to his job, to rejoin his old firm or even "start taking the Final Exam, again"! One R.E. major looks forward "to the day when, having met all our friends at Portland Place to celebrate victory in an appropriate manner, we can then get down to some good constructive work again."

Obituary

JOHN ALFRED GOTCH [F.] PAST PRESIDENT

In the last issue of the JOURNAL it was impossible to do more than record, in a note, the death of Mr. John Alfred Gotch, Past President, who died at his home, Weekley Rise, Kettering, Northamptonshire, in his ninetieth year, on 17 January.

Mr. Gotch, who was intimately connected with the affairs of the R.I.B.A. during the greater part of his career, was the first member to become President whose practice was almost entirely conducted outside London. He held office in the years 1923-25.

Mr. Gotch was born in 1852, his father and his ancestors for more than 150 years having been intimately associated with Kettering, the town where he was born, educated, practised, lived and died. His place in the life of his home town received a culminating tribute in 1938 when he was unanimously elected Charter Mayor of the Borough. "With his death passes the last of the distinguished Gotch family," said a leader writer in the *Kettering Leader and Guardian*, "who have left an indelible mark not only upon every phase of life in their native town, but throughout the county and far beyond."

After schooling at Kettering Grammar School he went to the University of Zurich and then started his architectural training, at King's College, London, and the A.A. His articles were served with the late R. W. Johnson of Melton Mowbray and he set up in practice on his own in Kettering in 1879, which before that time had possessed no resident practising architect. For fifty-five years of his professional career he was in partnership with Mr. Charles Saunders [Ret. F.], having purchased, with Mr. Saunders, the Kettering practice of his old master, Mr. Johnson. Together they designed many Midland country houses including Corby House, Clopton Manor House, Thornby Grange, the Gables, Peterborough, Quenby Hall and others besides.

Secondary and elementary schools at Kettering and for the County Councils of Northamptonshire and Bedfordshire were the work of the firm, which was also responsible for numerous banks throughout the country for the London Joint City and Midland Bank Ltd., commencing with the bank's building in High Street, Kettering, and including the head office in London, one of the largest bank buildings in the world, in which he collaborated with Sir Edwin Lutyens. A more recent example of the firm's work is the Irthlingborough viaduct over the Nene Valley.

Messrs. Gotch and Saunders also designed numerous war memorials for Kettering and the county, and an example of their distinguished

work was the Alfred East Art Gallery at Kettering. He also designed new buildings for his old school, the Kettering Grammar School.

The firm of Gotch and Saunders was joined some years ago by Mr. H. R. Surridge [L.], who had been for a long time previously associated with it and who now continues the practice in Kettering. For a time, also, his nephew, Mr. Laurence Gotch [F.], was in partnership with his uncle.

In his work for the profession Mr. Gotch was President of the Architectural Association in 1886-7, President of the Northamptonshire A.A. and he was a member of the Royal Fine Art Commission and an Hon. Corresponding Member of the American Institute of Architects. For seventeen years he was chairman of the Northamptonshire Record Association. Among the distinguished offices that he held on other sides of his varied and wide activities he was for many years chairman of the Northamptonshire Quarter Sessions, and a member of the County Council.

To the profession generally Mr. Gotch is known chiefly as an outstanding architectural scholar and author. Even in this his unlagging local loyalties came first and last. The first of his architectural books published in 1883, was *A Complete Account of the Buildings Erected in Northamptonshire by Sir Thomas Tresham, 1575-1605* and his last work was *Squire's Homes and Other Old Buildings of Northamptonshire*, published in 1939. Among his more important publications are the following: *The Architecture of the Renaissance in England*, written in 1894, in collaboration with W. Talbot Brown, which is one of the outstanding major works of its period. *Early Renaissance Architecture in England* (1901), the work in which his personal tastes and scholarship became most clearly evident and which opened the way for his more detailed studies of the work of Inigo Jones and of English domestic architecture. In 1909 he published *The Growth of the English House*, in 1913 *The English Home from Charles I to George IV* and in 1928 his monograph on *Inigo Jones*, the standard work on the man who became as it were the focal point of Mr. Gotch's scholastic studies. In 1925 he had also published *Old English Houses*.

In addition to his books Mr. Gotch contributed many papers to the R.I.B.A. JOURNAL and one of these, his study of the first 50 years of the History of the Institute, was later expanded to be the first chapter in the R.I.B.A. *Centenary History*, of which he was general editor.

Mr. Gotch's death has removed from the number of the profession one of its leaders who served it actively and conscientiously wherever his contributions in its professional affairs and its scholarship were demanded.

At Mr. Gotch's funeral in Weekley Churchyard, Mr. H. F. Trayler, F.S.A. [F.] represented the R.I.B.A., the A.A. and the Lincolnshire A.A. and the Northants, Beds and Hunts A.A.

Sir Reginald Blomfield, R.A. [F.] writes :

The old generation is passing on. J. A. Gotch, who died on January 17, was one of the last of them, and many of us will greatly miss his kindly face and genial address. Gotch lived at Kettering, where he presided with dignity and sagacity over the local Bench, and pursued his researches in the history of English architecture, so we did not see so much of him as we should have liked. In recent years he used to come up from Kettering from time to time to attend the meetings of the Soane Trustees, and his faithful loyalty to the Soane Museum was characteristic. He did not spare himself where work had to be done.

Of his professional work as an architect I do not know so much as I should like; the little I have seen was sound and sensible, but the real work of his life was the study of English architecture of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. All English architects are familiar with his "Architecture of the Renaissance in England," published by Batsford in 1894, a splendid collection of photographs of English houses of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, with short descriptive letterpress and sketches. I am glad to find my name in the original list of subscribers.

This work, for the first time, gave a complete and accurate view of English domestic architecture in the reigns of Elizabeth, James I and Charles I. It corrected the romantic and quite erroneous notion of that architecture then prevalent, and though I sometimes regret the short cuts to designs provided by this for "period men" and tradesmen, that is the fault not of the work but of the use that has been made of it. Like many of the short cuts provided by science, it has led to laziness and sloppiness of thought, but J. A. Gotch takes his place among those who have served architecture well, by his labours in the field that he loved. He had the scholar's instincts who pursues knowledge for its own sake, and not for love of gain, and I hope in the cataclysm which has descended on us this type of man will not be lost, the men who maintain the standards of tradition, in the face of a froward generation.

REGINALD BLOMFIELD.

Mr. Laurence Gotch [F.] writes :

He was nurtured amongst the stone mullioned buildings of Northamptonshire; their gables and stone roofs, panelled halls and wide fireplaces adorned with many quaint conceits were his first love in architecture. Throughout his practice he was happiest in such work as permitted the introduction of some feature hinting of Dutch or Italian influence, such as are found in the many able sketches in the text of his earlier books.

His incursions into work of a more classical type, though always scholarly, were never as happy as those whose character were indigenous to his native county, throughout the length of which are numerous tributes to the skill with which the addition has been blended with the old—yet without loss of individuality in the new.

J. A. G.—or J. A. to his intimates—was not a lover of sport, but he was a keen archaeological huntsman, and many a week-end was spent nosing out the secret in stone and timber of a manor house or stately hall, and many evening hours delving into their archives.

He believed very strongly in the educational value to the student of measuring old buildings or small features, and particularly that sketching direct in ink induced a closer study of the subject. His draughtsmanship was naturally of the old school, and his sketch designs, even when over seventy years of age, were so carefully and accurately delineated as to be capable of being converted into working drawings without re-draughting.

He had a keen sense of humour, a dry wit and a sarcasm none the less effective for being clothed in gentle words.

As a partner he was good to work with, bringing a shrewd analytical brain to problems arising at the morning conference on correspondence or executive work, but left most of that side to Charles Saunders, his loyal partner for more than fifty years; no small tribute to either, considering a certain tendency to obstinacy possessed by both, a tendency concerning which J. A. would express himself in no measured terms to the junior partner!

He had a strong sense of his civil and social responsibilities and, however busy, rarely missed taking the chair, as senior magistrate of the county, at Petty or Quarter Sessions. For nearly forty years his attendance at Council meetings of the R.I.B.A. was more regular than that of many of his London colleagues.

On the lighter side memories still linger of J. A. and E. P. Toller in

"Box and Cox" at the Victoria Hall. Some holidays were spent with his brother, H. G., amongst the Welsh mountains, but he enjoyed above all things the annual excursions of the F.A.B.S., a select society of architects and literati, meeting with minds attuned to his own, and until the war he still attended a number of their London meetings.

He did not take kindly to the changes in design of the last twenty years and vehemently declared that a building without mouldings was not architecture, and in his works that belief was fully maintained with pleasure and with skill, but it is his books and not his buildings by which he will be remembered.

A great architectural historian, an able architect, an erudite scholar and the last of his generation has passed, it may be to roam amongst the buildings of Valhalla.

DAVID BARCLAY NIVEN (1864-1942)**Mr. Herbert Wigglesworth [Ret. F.] writes :**

As years go by cumulative evidence brings home to the elderly architect the rapid depletion in the ranks of his contemporaries. It is, however, comforting to feel that so many have contributed something of value to our comprehensive art; for, like the buildings we design, many varied elements must be employed. The string courses, cornices and other features of a building are parts of an entity of which the whole must be appraised; physiognomy and figure are not the only factors in life.

David Barclay Niven was one of those militant beings whose ardent and earnest enthusiasm contributed generously to architecture. His energy was untiring, he worked at high pressure and at furious speed. His power of acceleration was amazing. Neither in the office nor on the job was the pace allowed to slacken. Buildings were completed ahead of time more often than not and difficulties were overcome with joyous ease and efficiency. Complacency and inability he inconspicuously brushed aside. The physical and mental fatigue which ensued were to him a small price to pay for the exhilaration so thoroughly enjoyed.

Niven's earliest years were spent in Dundee. These brought him into contact with the more highly educated Scot who took an intellectual or financial interest in architecture and ancillary arts. He regarded his earliest training as of negligible value; but he certainly did acquire a thorough knowledge of building as a vivid manifestation of humanity—something more valuable than some of the facile literary and paper emanations of the Architectural Schools.

The young Scot is educated for export, and Niven found his way in due course to London, where Sir Aston Webb employed him. There he soon became chief assistant. The Mediaeval Revival had languished when Sir Aston Webb in collaboration with Mr. Ingress Bell working upon competitive schemes developed a free and flamboyant Renaissance which affected architecture for many years thereafter. The atmosphere was congenial to Niven, who expanded and gained assurance. At this period he entered the Architectural School of the Royal Academy and qualified as A.R.I.B.A., then spent a year in Italy in study; and occupied himself preparing a design and carrying out the reconstruction in Genoa of the British and Foreign Sailors Society's "Sailors-Home." Upon his return to London he started practice with but slender resources and few friends outside the profession. Soon after I joined him, and together, despite many vicissitudes, we kept the flag flying for thirty varied and interesting years.

The contacts with assistants, with builders and sub-contractors, with craftsmen and technicians, with clerks-of-works and foremen nourished and delighted him; and all those engaged were inspired by his zeal.

Niven was regular in attendance at Council and Committee meetings of the Institute; and, as an Examiner, R.I.B.A. Board of Examiners, in the days before the establishment of the Board of Architectural Education, he enjoyed direct contact with those seeking qualification. They always aroused his most sympathetic interest.

No testimony would be complete without alluding to Niven's supreme interest in both Town and Garden Planning. They constituted part and parcel of his broad architectural outlook. His affection for London led him to take a prominent part in founding The London Society, of which he was the first Chairman of Executive Committee. All his life he was a keen church-goer and was an Elder of the Scottish Church of St. Colomba, Pont Street.

Although in recent years there was some evidence of a decline of his earlier fiery ardour, he might well have anticipated enjoying a still more extended life had it not been for his tragic end. He would not leave London during the air-raids and stayed in his South Kensington home until a land-mine wrecked almost the entire property, he being found untouched in the only safe corner of the house. The shock was too much for one who had drawn heavily upon his nervous system, and he gradually declined, dying in his son's home in Surrey.

His life was an example of wholehearted devotion to the arts he loved.

MEMBERS SERVING WITH THE FORCES

TWENTY-FIRST LIST

KILLED ON ACTIVE SERVICE

GRIFFITHS, F. W. [A.], Lieut. R.E.
PAUL, I. [S.], Pilot Officer R.A.F.

PRISONERS OF WAR

LAING, A. R. [S.], Lieut. R.E.
PARSONS, A. L. [S.], Pilot Officer R.A.F.
SAUNDERS, B. J. [S.], S/Sgt. R.E.
TWIST, K. C. [S.], E.D. L/Cpl. R.E.

UNITS AND RANKS OF SERVING MEMBERS

ABBOTT, HENRY [S.], Pilot Officer R.A.F.
ALEXANDER, W. E. [S.], Flying Officer R.A.F.

ALTHAM, C. J. [S.], 2nd Lieut. R.E.
BADDILEY, F. O. [A.], Flight-Lieut. R.A.F. V.R.

BARROWS, RALPH [A.], A.C.2 R.A.F.V.R.
BERRY, A. G. [F.], Squadron-Leader R.A.F.

BINYON, ROGER B. [A.], 2nd Lieut. R.E.
BLEASE, LESLIE [A.], Sgt. R.A.

BOOTH, DAVID [A.], Lieut. R.E.
BOUCHER, C. T. G. [A.], Pte. N.C.C.

BOWDEN, L. A. [L.], Pilot Officer R.A.F.
BROWN, FRANCIS A. [L.], O/S R.N.

BUDD, F. J. [S.], Officer Cadet R.E.
BULLMORE, GILBERT [A.], 2nd Lieut. R.E.

BURDEN, S. E. [A.], 2nd Lieut. R.E.
BUTTLE, DEREK [S.], Bdr. R.A.

CHAPLIN, S. G. [A.], 2nd Lieut. N.Z. Divisional Intelligence Section.

CLARK, H. R. [S.], L/Cpl. R.E.
CLARKE, J. E. [S.], Capt. R.E.

CLARKSON, WILLIAM [A.], 2nd Lieut. R.E.
CLEVELAND, P. L. [A.], Lieut. R.C.E.

COVELL, RALPH G. [A.], Capt. R.E.
CRAGGS, J. B. [A.], Officer Cadet R.E.

CUMMINGS, KENNETH [A.], Capt. R.E.
CUZENS, G. J. [S.], 2nd Lieut. R.E.

DAKIN, A. J. [S.], 2nd Lieut. R.A.
DEWEY, A. C. [A.], Lieut. R.E.

DICKENSON, N. [A.], 2nd Lieut. R.E.
DINON, C. J. [A.], L/Bdr. R.A.

DOODY, C. H. [A.], S/Sgt. R.E.
DOWELL, N. C. [S.], L/Cpl. R.A.C.

EKER, M. [S.], L/Cpl. R.E.
FIELDER, D. W. [S.], Pte. R.A.S.C.

FLINDER, A. [S.], Spr. R.E.

FLOYD, J. P. [A.], L/Cpl. R.E.
FOOTE, G. E. [A.], L/Cpl. Royal Tank Regt.

FOWLER, R. KEITH [S.], Officer Cadet R.A.
FRANKS, R. H. [A.], Lieut. R.E.

GARDNER, THOMAS [L.], Lieut. R.N.V.R.
GIBSON, C. [S.], A.C.2 R.A.F.

GLEN BOTT, JOHN [S.], O/S R.N.
GOULD, G. D. [S.], Sgmn. Royal Corps of Signals.

GRAY, GEO. H. [F.], Major R.E.
GRIERSON, C. [S.], L/Bdr. R.A.

GRIFFITHS, EDWIN D. [F.], Capt. R.E.
GRIGG, LESLIE J. [A.], Lieut. R.E.

GROSSETT, T. S. [A.], A.C.2 R.A.F.V.R.
HALL, HERBERT [A.], L/Bdr. R.A.

HAMMOND, PETER D. [S.], 2nd Lieut. R.E.
HARRINGTON, D. W. [S.], Capt. R.A.

HART, C. A. [S.], L/Bdr. R.A.
HEMMINGS, L. G. [S.], Officer Cadet R.E.

HERRIOTT, J. M. [S.], A.C. R.A.F.
HIRD, J. G. [A.], Lieut. R.E.

HITCH, H. J. [A.], A.C.1 R.A.F.
HOGGEN, D. A. [A.], 2nd Lieut. R.E.

HORTON, R. W. [S.], Sgmn. Royal Corps of Signals.

HUTCHINSON, M. H. [S.], Lieut. The Hampshire Regt.

HYETT, F. L. [L.], Pte. I.T.C.
JACK, W. A. P. [S.], Lieut. R.N.V.R.

JERRAM, CHARLES J. [A.], Lieut. R.N.V.R.
JOBSON, W. J. [A.], Capt. R.E.

KELLETT, K. G. [S.], L/Cpl. R.A.S.C.
KELLY, J. E. [L.], Officer Cadet R.A.F.

KNIGHT, FRANK W. [F.], Major R.E.
LANCASHIRE, JOHN E. [A.], Lieut. R.E.

LAWSON, J. B. [S.], 2nd Lieut. R.A.
LEWIS, J. T. [S.], L.A.C. R.A.F.

LISTER, M. H. [S.], L/Cpl. R.E.
LITTLE, M. E. [A.], 2nd Lieut. R.E.

LOCHHEAD, A. G. [A.], Capt. Assist./S.A.Q.C.

LOOKER, C. G. [S.], Sgmn. Royal Corps of Signals.

LOYD, J. C. [S.], 2nd Lieut. R.A.
MACKIE, D. M. [L.], Lieut. Genl. List

MARTYN, E. A. [F.], Capt. R.E.
MORRIS, A. S. [A.], L/Bdr. R.A.

NEAVES, L. G. [S.], Driver R.A.S.C.
OGILVIE, JOHN [A.], 2nd Lieut. R.E.

OSBURN, W. J. A. [A.], Flight-Lieut. R.A.F.V.R.

PESTER, GEO. S. [A.], A.C.2 R.A.F.
PETERS, BERNARD [A.], A.C.2 R.A.F.

POORE, M. V. F. [S.], C/R R.N.
PRIESTMAN, H. D. [A.], Major R.E.

PULLEN, R. K. [F.], Lieut. General List
PURVIS, B. L. [S.], L.A.C. R.A.F.V.R.

PYMENT, D. A. [S.], L/Sgt. R.E.
QUICK, N. D. [F.], Sub/Lieut. R.N.V.R.

RAIKER, W. G. [S.], Gnr. R.A.
REED, R. E. [S.], S/Sgt. R.E.

ROBINSON, D. J. [S.], E.D. Cpl. R.E.
ROSTRON, J. [S.], Pte. R.A.O.C.

SAMSON, W. R. [S.], Pilot Officer R.A.F.V.R.
SEARLES, D. F. [S.], E.D. Cpl. R.E.

SLADE, C. J. [A.], Lieut. South African Engineering Corps.

SMITH, E. W. [S.], L/Cpl. R.A.P.C.
STURROCK, ALLISTER [A.], Flying Officer R.A.F.

SUTCLIFFE, B. L. [F.], Lt.-Col. R.A.
SUTHERLAND, W. T. [A.], Capt. R.E.

SYDIE, N. P. [A.], L/Bdr. R.A.
TARLING, CHARLES [S.], Gnr. R.A.

TAYLOR, E. R. [F.], Squadron-Leader R.A.F.

THOMAS, V. D. LLOYD [A.], Capt. Pioneer Corps

THOMSON, R. B. [A.], L/Bdr. R.A.
THORNTON, PETER M. [A.], Lieut. R.C.N. V.R.

TRAVIS, ALAN [S.], Sgt. R.A.P.C.
TREGONING, V. A. [S.], A.C.1 R.A.F.V.R.

TUNSTALL, J. B. [S.], L/Cpl. R.A.S.C.
VAUGHAN, F. H. [S.], 2nd Lieut. R.A.

WAREFIELD-BRAND, C. P. [S.], 2nd Lieut. R.E.

WALTHO, GEOFFREY [A.], Lieut. R.E.
WARD, E. F. [A.], Lieut. General List.

WARNER, J. W. [S.], L/Bdr. R.A.
WEISS, O. S. [A.], 2nd Lieut. R.E.

WHISTON, P. [A.], Officer Cadet R.E.
WILLIS, GRAHAM [A.], L/Cpl. R.A.M.C.

WILLS, F. B. [S.], Cpl. R.E.
WRIGHT, HAROLD M. [A.], Officer Cadet R.E.

Accessions to the Library

1941-42-II

Owing to the urgent need to economise space this list will, in future, include only entries of the accession of new publications, exception being made in the case of old publications having particular reference to current demands, e.g. on planning and topography.

Accessions of drawings will not be recorded.

Larger gifts will be recorded by a single cumulative entry.

Full lists will be sent to subscribers to the reprints and can be sent to any other readers on application.

ARCHITECTURE

YEAR-BOOKS, &c.
HAMPSHIRE AND ISLE OF WIGHT ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION
NOTTINGHAM, DERBY AND LINCOLN ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY
CAPE PROVINCIAL INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

SCHWEIZERISCHE INGENIEUR- UND ARCHITEKTEN-VEREIN (S.I.A.)
(SOCIÉTÉ SUISSE, etc.; SOCIETÀ SVIZZERA &c.)

HISTORY

JONES (A. DOUGLAS) 72.032.8
A Study of the quality of mind of the Greeks of classical times and an analysis of the reasons for the greatness of their architecture. (Athens Bursary, 1938.)
typescript & Pbs. 10". [193-] Presented by the Author [A.].

× MS. (in folder)

PICKWORTH (C. N.)
The Slide rule: etc.

16th ed. 7". Manchester, Lond., &c. [1919.]
Presented by Miss Anne Farewell Jones [A.]

VOCATION, PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE

MINISTRY OF HEALTH 72.07 : 352 940.6
National Service Acts, etc. Staffs of local authorities. (Circular 2537.) leaflet. 9 1/2". Lond. 1941. R.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND NATIONAL SERVICE 72.07 : 940.6 + 69.07 : 940.6
Schedule of reserved occupations.

Revision. (Dec.) 7 1/2". Lond. : H.M.S.O. 1941. 1s. R.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH 72.07 : 940.6 + 69.07 : 940.6
Emergency powers (defence). Civil defence.—The C—D—Em-
ployment and Offences) (No. 6) Order, 1941, etc. (Statutory Rules
and Orders, 1941 No. 1914.)

leaflet. 9 1/2". Lond. : H.M.S.O. 1941. 1d. R.
71 : 3 R.I.B.A. arch. file

R.I.B.A. : RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE
Interim reports : 72.08 : 34
No. 3 : on building legislation—structural.
dupl. typescript. 13 1/2". 1941

With Précis, [ditto]. 72.08 : 347.434 940.6
MINISTRY OF HEALTH
Compensation (Defence) Act, 1939. Requisitioning. (Circular
No. 2527.)

leaflet. 9 1/2". Lond. 1941. R.

DRAWING

72.064 : 744.3 8

MINISTRY OF WORKS AND BUILDINGS

Control of civil building. Defence (General) Regulations, 1939: Regulation 56A.—Notes for the guidance of applicants. 3rd ed. (Jan.) pam. 13½". [Lond.] 1942. R. BUILDING TYPES

(CIVIL)

× MS.

JOHNSON (D. B.)

725.39

Architecture of civil aviation. (Thesis awarded distinction in Final Examination, July.)

typescript and Repr. 13". 1940. Presented by the Author. (RELIGIOUS)

LOUTH, Lincs.: CHURCH

726.54 (42.53 L) [902.5 : 262.2

The First churchwardens' book of Louth. 1500-1524. Transcribed and edited by R. C. Dudding.

8½". xx + 234 pp. + front. priv. prin. (Oxford). 1941. R.

(DOMESTIC)

UNITED STATES PLYWOOD CORPORATION

728 [694.636 + 72.095

*Plywood handbook of residential construction. By Oscar Fisher and L. H. Meyer. [Including modular planning; scale on cover.] pam. 11" × 8½". n.p. [19—.]

Presented by the Corporation through Mr. C. Mouritz.

Some pp. detached.

WILSON (F. VAUX), junr.

728 : 72.095

Tomorrow's homes. (Homasote Co.) [Application of Bemis system of modular design to domestic building.]

ob. 8½" × 11". 148 pp. + pls. + tables. Trenton, N.J. [1939.]

Copy No. 2083. Presented by the publishers through Mr. C. Mouritz.

COLONIAL OFFICE

728.1 (663/669)

Labour conditions in West Africa. Report by G. St. J. Orde Browne. (Cmd. 6277.) (Including Housing, pp. 16; 44; 46; 112; 118; 142.)

9½". Lond.: H.M.S.O. 1941. 2s. 6d. P.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH

728.1 : 333.32

Housing Acts, 1935 and 1936, Housing (Rural Workers) Acts, and Small Dwellings Acquisition Acts. Interest on loans, etc. (Circular 2528.)

leaflet. 9½". Lond.: H.M.S.O. 1941. 1d. R.

DETAILS, FITTINGS

FRENCH (THOMAS) & Sons, Ltd.

729.386.984 (085)

Venetian blinds etc.

9½". (ii) + 295 pp. Manchester. 1941. 10s. 6d. R.

ALLIED ARTS, ARCHEOLOGY, ARCHIVES

YORKSHIRE ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

Yorkshire Archaeological Journal. Pt. 139. (. . . 3rd pt. of vol. XXXV.) 1941. R.

BRITISH RECORDS ASSOCIATION

Report of council: 9th, accounts etc. for . . . 19[40]-41.

1941. R.

BUILDING SCIENCE

BRITISH STANDARDS INSTITUTION

Handbook of information, including annual report 1940-41 and indexed list of British Standards. 1941. 1s. 6d. R.

PRACTICE AND INDUSTRY

69.08

MARX HOUSE (M—MEMORIAL LIBRARY AND WORKERS' SCHOOL), Clerkenwell, and NEW BUILDERS' LEADER, Journal

Problems of the building industry. (A Marx House syllabus, 5.)

pam. 7". Lond.: Lawrence & Wishart. [1941.] 3d. Presented.

69.08 (06) box

69.08 : 331.2

NATIONAL JOINT COUNCIL FOR THE BUILDING INDUSTRY

Lodging allowances. Memorandum of a war-time agreement etc.

leaflet. 4½". Lond. 1941. R.

Young male labourers. Memorandum of a war-time agreement etc.

leaflet. 4½". Lond. 1941. R.

69.08 : 940.6

ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS, SURVEYORS AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANTS: TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

Wartime building.—Report etc.

pam. 8½". Lond. 1941. 6d. R.

MATERIALS

BRITISH STANDARDS INSTITUTION

69 (083.74)

B.S.:

691.165 : 69.024.5

999. Bituminous roofing felts. Classification, specification, methods of laying.

1941. 2s. R.

691.54 : 940.6

MINISTRY OF WORKS AND BUILDINGS: COMMITTEE ON CEMENT

PRODUCTION

Report etc. (Cmd. 6282.)

pam. 9½". Lond.: H.M.S.O. 1941. 2d. R.

BRITISH STANDARDS INSTITUTION

69 (083.54)

B.S.:

691.591 : 691.161

988. Mastic asphalt for roofing. Type A (limestone aggregate).

1941. 2s. R.

691 : 940.6 box

691.71 : 940.6

MINISTRY OF SUPPLY

Raw materials (iron and steel).—The Control of iron and steel (No. 16), order, 1941, etc. (Emergency powers (defence).) (Statutory Rules and Orders, 1941, No. .)

leaflet. dupl. typescript. 8½". 1941. R.

691 : 940.6 box

MINISTRY OF SUPPLY: IRON AND STEEL CONTROL

Iron and steel distribution scheme. [Announcement.]

leaflet. dupl. typescript. 10". 1941. R.

691.71 : 620.197 691.598

IRON AND STEEL INSTITUTE and BRITISH IRON AND STEEL FEDERATION: CORROSION COMMITTEE—PROTECTIVE COATINGS SUB-COMMITTEE

Protective painting of structural steel. (Iron and Steel Institute.)

pam. 8½". Lond. 1941. R.

CONSTRUCTION

QUATUOR CORONATI LODGE

Ars quatuor coronatorum etc.

Vol. lii. (1939, back title.) Margate. 1941. R.

REYNOLDS (T. J.) and KENT (L. E.)

693.54

*Structural steelwork etc.

2nd ed. 8½". xii + 361 pp. + pls. + folding pls. Lond.:

English Univ. Press. 1939. 12s. 6d. P. (2).

1st ed., 1936, in Reference and Loan Libraries.

SANITARY SCIENCE AND EQUIPMENT

696/699 : 026

MATTHEW HALL LIBRARY, at 28 Dorset Square, London

Catalogue . . . Technical books, periodicals and journals.

8½". 78 pp. n.p. [1940 or -41.]

Presented by Dr. Charles Porter, M.D., B.Sc., Scientific Consultant to Matthew Hall & Co., Ltd.

696.1 + 697.4/9 + 699.82

MITCHELL (G. ERIC)

*Modern sanitary engineering etc.

9". 169 pp. Lond.: Newnes. [1941.] 12s. 6d. P. (2).

(A.R.P.)

699.895 : 72.025.1 arch file

MINISTRY OF HEALTH

699.895 : 72.025.1 347.434

War Damage Act, 1941. [Compensation. Submission of forms, or notes on individual properties.] (Circular 2548.)

leaflet (imit. typescript). 8". Lond. 1941. R.

699.895 : 72.025.1 352

War Damage Act, 1941.—Property of local authorities. (Circular 2431.) (July.)

[Another copy, with] Amendments . . . War Damage Act, 1941. Circular 2431. [Announcement of amendments.] (Circular 2431 (a).) (Sept.)

leaflets. dupl. typescript. 8", 8½". 1941. R.

699.895 : 72.025.1 69.059.2 : 354

War damage. Emergency repairs and supplies of materials. [Assistance of private persons and undertakings to be by M. of W. & B. instead of local authorities. Summary of procedure for specific materials.] (Circular 2550.)

leaflet. dupl. typescript. 14". Lond. 1941. R.

Enclosing [MINISTRY OF WORKS AND BUILDINGS], [Statement of names of Emergency Works Officers], 1941.

699.895 : 72.025.1 Arch file

[MINISTRY OF WORKS AND BUILDINGS]

72.089

[Statement of names of Emergency Works Officers.]

pam. ob. 8½" × 13". [Lond.] 1941.

Enclosed with MINISTRY OF HEALTH War damage. Emergency repairs and supplies etc.

699.895 : 72.025.1 72.064 folder

+ 72.064 : 77 535.245

ROYAL PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY: TECHNICAL COMMITTEE ON THE . . . NATIONAL BUILDINGS RECORD, and WALDRAM (P. J.)

*National Buildings Record. (Second report of the T—C— . . . on the Application of Photography etc., together with The Photogrammetric analysis of photographs of buildings, by P— J. W—.) (From Photographic Journal, lxxxi, Nov., 1941.)

pam. 9½". Bournemouth. 1941.

Presented (2) by Mr. Waldram [F.].

Extract from the issue, copy of which is already in Library.

ENGINEERING

IRON AND STEEL INSTITUTE

Journal. Vol. cxliii. 1941. No. 1. 1941. R.

PLANNING, RECONSTRUCTION (in broad sense)

- 71 : 3 A.P.R.R. arch file
 ASSOCIATION FOR PLANNING AND REGIONAL RECONSTRUCTION
 [Aims.] leaflet. 8½". [Lond. c. 1940.]
 Broad sheets : Nos. 2— (in consecutive).
 leaflets, 10½"; dupl. typescripts 10½". [Lond. c. 1940] ; 1941—
 Human wastes ; the Problem of density ; Programme for the
 diagrammatic design of residential units. [No series Nos.]
 2 dupl. t'pts ; typescript. 1941, n.d. ; n.d.
 Progress reports. Nos. 11— (in consecutive). 1941—
 Reports : Nos. 2 [? in series], 4—, dupl. typescripts. 1941—
 —All presented.

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING, RURAL PRESERVATION

- ROBSON (W. A.) 711
 The War and the planning outlook. (Rebuilding Britain series,
 No. 4.)
 pam. 8½". Lond. : Faber & Faber. 1941. 1s. R.

TOWN PLANNING INSTITUTE

Year-book . . . 1941-42. (No. 8. Nov.) 1941. 2s. R.

- WILLIAMS-ELLIS (CLOUGH) 711 (42)
 Plan for living. (Rebuilding Britain series, No. 5.)
 pam. 8½". Lond. 1941. 1s. R.

EAST MONMOUTHSHIRE JOINT PLANNING COMMITTEE

Annual report : 2nd [on] 1940-1941. M. E. Taylor, planning
 officer. [1941.] R.

HOLIDAY VILLAGES, organisation

71 : 3 A.P.R.R. arch file
 Holiday villages. 2 leaflets. [c. 1940.] Presented by the A.P.R.R.

PUMPHREY (ROLAND)

711.454
 Industry and town planning. (Rebuilding Britain series, No. 6.)
 pam. 8½". Lond. 1941. 1s. R.

COUNCIL FOR THE PRESERVATION OF RURAL WALES

Annual report : 13th [on] 1940. 1941. R.

CAMBRIDGE PRESERVATION SOCIETY

Annual report—year . . . 19[40]-[41]. 1941. R.

OLDER WORKS (See note at beginning)

- Also 1 older work. Presented by Miss Anne Farewell Jones [A.].
 Also 1 older work. Presented by Mr. B. A. P. W. Lewis [A.].
 Also 1 older work (leaflet). Presented by Mr. John Archibald [L.].
 Also 9 works, mostly pamphlets—guides to German ecclesiastical buildings
 and towns. Presented by Mrs. J. D. Ellis, M.A.

NEW ADDITIONS TO LOAN LIBRARY

Also 5 works, previously in Reference Library, now added to Loan Library.

DUPLICATES

- Also duplicate copies of 7 works for Loan Library, including 2 copies of 1
 work. P.
 Also 1 duplicate, to Loan Library. Presented.

GIFTS RECEIVED FROM THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

PRESENTED TO THE R.I.B.A. BY OR THROUGH THE
 AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS, AS PART OF THE
 AMERICAN-BRITISH BOOK EXCHANGE SCHEME

Special annotated lists of these books have been prepared, which
 can be sent to any member who would like to have fuller information
 on their contents.

GIFTS RECEIVED UP TO JANUARY 1, 1942. (Lists 1-3.)

ARCHITECTURE

BUILDING TYPES (GENERALLY) ; DEFENCE BUILDING

UNITED STATES : OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT 72.09 : 940.6 (73)
 Defense. One year.

pam. 9½". Washington. 1941. (10 c.)

BUILDING TYPES

(CIVIL)

725 : 624/628 (73)
 UNITED STATES : NATIONAL RESOURCES PLANNING BOARD : PUBLIC
 WORKS COMMITTEE

Long-range programming of municipal public works. Report etc.
 11½". viii + 72 pp. Washington : Supt. of Doc. 1941. (30 c.)

WOOD (J. W.)

Airports. Some elements of design and future development. 725.39
 11". xv + 364 pp. New York : Coward-McCann. [1940.] (\$12.50.)

(EDUCATIONAL)

SEXTON (R. W.) 727.1 (73)
 Contemporary American architecture. Schools. One of a series.
 11". (iv) + 96 pp. New York : Archl. Book Pubg. Co. 1939.

WHEELER (J. L.) and GITHENS (A. M.) 727.8 (73)
 The American public library building : its planning and design etc.
 11". (xiii) + 485 pp. New York : Scribner. 1941. (\$4.)

(DOMESTIC)

728 : 33 (73)
 NATIONAL BUREAU OF ECONOMIC RESEARCH, New York
 Residential real estate. Its economic position etc. By D. L. Wickens
 (Publications, No. 38.) 11½". xxiii + 305 pp. New York :
 Lond. : Macmillan. 1941. (\$3.50.)

UNITED STATES : NATIONAL RESOURCES PLANNING BOARD (formerly
 N— R— COMMITTEE)—INDUSTRIAL COMMITTEE

728 : 33 (73)
 Residential building. By L. J. Chawner. A technical monograph
 on one phase of housing etc. (Housing monograph series, No. 1.)
 pam. 11½" × 9½". Washington : Supt. of Doc. 1939. (10 c.)

728 : 34 (73)
 Legal problems in the housing field. Part 1. Private housing
 legal problems. By Horace Russell. Part 2. Legal aspects of public
 housing. By L. H. Keyserling. A technical monograph on one
 phase of housing etc. (Housing monograph series, No. 2.)
 11½" × 9½". (iv) + 76 pp. + folding tables. Washington
 Supt. of Documents. 1939. (25 c.)

728 : 699.8
 UNITED STATES : DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—BUREAU OF
 MINES

Information circulars :
 No. 7166. Home insulation, an effective conservation and national-
 defense measure. By P. M. Tyler.

pam. 9½". n.p. 1941.

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR THE SOCIAL STUDIES, Washington

728.1 (73)
 Bulletins :
 No. 14. Housing America. A source unit for the social studies.
 By J. H. Haefner and others.
 pam. 9". Washington. [1940.] (50 c.)

UNITED STATES : NATIONAL RESOURCES PLANNING BOARD

728.1 (73)
 Housing. The continuing problem.
 pam. 9½". Washington : Supt. of Doc. 1940. (10 c.)

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF HOUSING OFFICIALS, Chicago

728.1 (73) (66)
 Housing yearbook. 1941. Coleman Woodbury and E. H. Hoben,
 eds. (Pubn. No. N 138.)
 9". Chicago. [1941.] (\$3.)

728.1 (73 SF) + 72.08 : 333 (73 SF)
 (Vol. ii) Drawings, Box

SAN FRANCISCO, city and county : HOUSING AUTHORITY

1939 Real property survey, San Francisco, California. A report
 on [U.S.A. : Federal Works Agency :] Work Projects Administration,
 project 665-08-3-173. W. F. Daugherty, survey director, ed.

[Vol. i : text.] A report, etc. 11".
 Vol. ii : Graphic presentation. [Maps.] ob. 25" × 30".
 Vol. iii : San Francisco's housing . . . A digest. By Bernard
 Taper. 10". (36 pp.)

—all San Francisco. [1941.] (i & ii, \$5 ; iii, 25 c.)
 Presented by the Authority, through the A.I.A.

HAZARD (J. N.)

728.1 : 34 (47)
 Soviet housing law.
 9½". vi + 178 pp. New Haven : Yale U.P. ; Lond. :
 O.U.P. 1939. (\$2.50.)

728.1 : 69 (063)

YALE UNIVERSITY, New Haven : SCHOOL OF THE FINE ARTS :

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE

Yale-Life [journal] conference on house building technics. New
 Haven, 1939 :—
 Digest of papers presented etc.

9". 68 pp. New Haven, Conn. [1939]

- 728.1 : 696/699
AMERICAN PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION : COMMITTEE ON THE HYGIENE OF HOUSING
 Basic principles of healthful housing. . .
 2nd ed. (printed). 9½". (30) pp. n.p. 1939. (25 c.)
 This ed. also published as a separately-paged Appendix to National Association of Housing Officials : Committee on Physical Standards
 4". Practical standards for modern housing, dupl. typescript, 1939.
 728.1 : 940.6 (73)
TWENTIETH CENTURY FUND, New York
 Housing for defense. A review etc. The factual findings : by M. L. Colean. The program : by the Housing Committee.
 Reprint. 9". xxi + 198 pp. New York : the Fund. 1940 (1941).
 728.67 (73) : 33
UNITED STATES : NATIONAL RESOURCES PLANNING BOARD (formerly N— R— COMMITTEE)
 Farm tenancy. Report of the President's Committee. (N— R—)
 11". viii + 108 pp. + pls. Washington : Supt. of Doc. 1937.
 728.84 (73 S) (42) .025
ROBERT E. LEE MEMORIAL FOUNDATION, Inc., Greenwich, Connecticut
 Stratford—colonial home and plantation, Westmoreland County, Virginia. Birthplace of . . . [historical personages]. [Preservation of house.]
 pam. 12"×9". [Stratford, U.S. 1940.]
 Presented (2) by the Public Relations Chairman of the Foundation, through the A.I.A.
 728.86 (73) + 728.71 (73)
WILLS (R. B.)
 Better houses for budgeteers. Sketches and plans by R— B— W—. [Small houses and bungalows.]
 12". 102 pp. + front. New York : Archl. Book Pub. Co. [1941.]
BUILDING SCIENCE
 OPERATIONS, APPARATUS
PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION, Chicago 69.057.5
 Forms for architectural concrete.
 [2nd ed.] pam. 11"×8½". [Chicago. 1941.]
 PRACTICE, INDUSTRY
LÖNNBERG-HOLM (K.) and LARSON (C. T.) 69.08 : 3
 Planning for productivity, cover title. (International Industrial Relations Institute, The Hague and New York.)
 9¾"×7½". 43 pp. n.p. 1940.
MATERIALS
 691.32 folder
 691.32 + 693.51
PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION, Chicago : STRUCTURAL BUREAU
 Concrete information. (Nos. AC 1 to 30.)
 (Some, 2nd or 3rd ed.) 30 leaflets (strung together).
 11"×8½". n.p. 1938-41.
PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION, Chicago 691.32.062
 Design and control of concrete mixtures.
 7th ed. 9". 72 pp. Chicago. 1940.
CONSTRUCTION
 693.51 [725.38 + 725.4
PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION, Chicago
 Concrete for industrial buildings and garages.
 pam. 11"×8½". Chicago. [1941.]
URQUHART (L. C.) and O'ROURKE (C. E.) 693.51.04 + 693.55.04
 Design of concrete structures.
 4th ed., reprint. 9". ix + 564 pp. New York & Lond. : McGraw-Hill. 1940.
SANITARY SCIENCE AND EQUIPMENT, PROOFING
 696.1 : 614 (73)
AMERICAN PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION : COMMITTEE ON COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION FOR HEALTH EDUCATION
 Community organization for health education. A committee report etc.
 9". ix + 120 pp. Cambridge, Mass. : Technology Press. 1941.
 696.11 : 628.1 (73)
UNITED STATES : NATIONAL RESOURCES PLANNING BOARD (formerly N— R— COMMITTEE)
 Water planning. (N— R— C—.)
 pam. 9½". Washington : Supt. of Doc. 1938. (10 c.)
RICHTER (H. P.) 696.6
 Practical electrical wiring : residential, farm, and industrial. Etc.
 2nd ed., reprint. 8". x + 521 pp. New York & Lond. : McGraw-Hill. 1941.
 1st ed. was 1939.
MOYER (J. A.) and FITZ (R. U.) 697.9
 *Air conditioning.
 2nd ed., reprint. 9". x + 455 pp. + folding pls. New York and Lond. : McGraw-Hill. 1938.
 1st ed., 1933.
KUNEN (HERBERT) 699.844 : 697.9
 A Treatise on acoustics in air conditioned enclosures. (Anemostat Corporation of America.)
 pam. 8½". New York. 1939. (\$1.)
 (A.R.P.)
WACHTEL (CURT) 699.895
 Air raid defense (civilian).
 8½". xiii + 240 pp. Brooklyn, N.Y. : Chemical Pub. Co. 1941. (\$3.50.)
SCIENCE (GENERALLY)
 6 : 3 (73)
UNITED STATES : NATIONAL RESOURCES PLANNING BOARD (formerly N— R— COMMITTEE)
 Technology and planning. (N— R— C—.)
 pam. 9". Washington : Supt. of Doc. 1937. (10 c.)
PLANNING, RECONSTRUCTION (in broad sense)
UNITED STATES : NATIONAL RESOURCES PLANNING BOARD 71 : 3 (73)
 Our national resources. Facts and problems.
 pam. 9½". Washington : Govt. Printing Office. 1940. (10 c.)
 After defense—what? Post-defense planning.
 pam. 9½". Washington : Supt. of Doc. 1941. 71 : 3 (72)
TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING
 (part) 711 (73)
UNITED STATES : NATIONAL RESOURCES BOARD [? predecessor of N— R— COMMITTEE, afterwards N— R— PLANNING BOARD]
 A Report on national planning and public works in relation to natural resources and including land use and water resources etc.
 Part ii : Report of the Land Planning Committee.
 11½"×9½". (163 pp. + folding maps.) Washington : Supt. of Doc. [1934.] (35 c.)
 711 (73) (063)
AMERICAN SOCIETY OF PLANNING OFFICIALS, Chicago
 National conference on planning. Proceedings of the conference . . . San Francisco, . . . 1940.
 9". v + 194 pp. Chicago. 1940.
UNITED STATES : NATIONAL RESOURCES PLANNING BOARD (formerly N— R— COMMITTEE)
 The States and planning. (N— R— C—.) 711 (73) : 353
 pam. 9½". Washington : Supt. of Doc. 1938. (10 c.)
 Federal aids to local planning. 711 (73) : 354
 viii + 151 pp. Washington : Supt. of Doc. 1941. (30 c.)
 National resources. Planning facts. (N— R— C—.) 711 (73) [71 : 3
 pam. 9½". Washington : Supt. of Doc. 1939.
 Regional planning. (N— R— C—.) 711.3 (73)
 pam. 9½". Washington : Supt. of Doc. 1938. (10 c.)
 711.454 : 016
McGILL University, Montreal : [SOCIAL SCIENCES RESEARCH COMMITTEE]
 Social research bulletins :
 No. 2. A select bibliography on the location of industry. By D. M. McDonald. Eleanor E. Reid, ed.
 (partly imit. typescript.) 10". xi + 84 pp. Montreal. 1937.
 711.454 : 728.1 (063)
MICHIGAN University : COLLEGE OF ARCHITECTURE AND DESIGN
 Conference on the expansion of industrial communities with regard to housing and city planning, 1940 :
 Papers presented at the Conference, etc.
 dupl. typescript, printed cover. 11". 1940.
 711.58 (73 D) + 725.835 (73 D)
DETROIT, U.S. : BRIGHTMOOR COMMUNITY CENTER, Inc.
 *Brightmoor : a community in action.
 9". (xii) + 75 pp. + pls. Detroit, U.S. 1940. Presented (2).

Membership Lists

ELECTION: FEBRUARY 1942

The following candidates for membership were elected in February 1942:—

AS FELLOWS (12)

BLOOMFIELD: HENRY LANCELOT [A. 1922].
 BLYTHIN: CHARLES FREDERICK [A. 1933].
 BRIDGWATER: DEREK LAWLEY [A. 1923].
 FOWLES: ALEC JOHN, F.S.I. [A. 1931].
 LUMSDEN: DAVID ADAMS [A. 1922], Birmingham.
 LYNCH: THOMAS JOSEPH [A. 1932].
 MARSDEN: FRED [A. 1931], Burton-on-Trent.
 MITCHELL: CAPT. EDWARD ARNOLD [A. 1922].
 REW: NOEL ACKROYD [A. 1920].
 RICE: EDWIN MARSHALL [A. 1933], Oxford.

And the following Licentiates who are qualified under Section IV, Clause 4 (c) (ii) of the Supplemental Charter of 1925:—

COX: FRANK JAMES.

WALTERS: JAMES HENRY, Congleton.

AS ASSOCIATES (8)

ANDERSON: GEORGE JOHNSTONE, Aberdeen.
 BELL: PHILIP EDWARD.
 CHRISTOFIDES: COSTAS LOIZOS, B.Civ.Eng., B.Arch., Wirral.
 COOPER: MRS. LORNA C., Manchester.
 CORR: FRANCIS MICHAEL, Londonderry.
 CRAVEN: ERIC GEORGE, Leeds.
 MEADOWS: WALTER, Wigan.
 TODD: KENNETH JACK, Lancing.

AS LICENTIATES (6)

BAKER: GEORGE WILLIAM, Easington.
 BURGESS: HORACE CLAUDE.
 PALFREY: ARTHUR, P.A.S.I., Exeter.
 PERRIAM: GILBERT HAROLD ALFRED.
 STUART: CHARLES HECTOR, Birmingham.
 WRIGHT: WILLIAM NEWCOME, J.P., F.S.I.

ELECTION: MARCH 1942

An election of candidates for membership will take place in March 1942. The names and addresses of the candidates, with the names of their proposers, found by the Council to be eligible and qualified in accordance with the Charter and Byelaws are herewith published for the information of members. Notice of any objection or any other communication respecting them must be sent to the Secretary R.I.B.A. not later than Thursday, 26 February.

The names following the applicant's address are those of his proposers.

AS HON. ASSOCIATE (1)

DENBY: MISS ELIZABETH MARIAN, Leverhulme Research Fellow 1934-5. 11 Princes Street, Hanover Square, W.1. Proposed by the Council.

AS FELLOWS (8)

ALDRIDGE: CAPT. ROWLAND DE WINTON [A. 1931], 14 Bedford Row, W.C.1. H. A. Gold, J. M. Easton and Howard Robertson.
 ELGAR: SIDNEY [A. 1933], 65 New Street, Salisbury: Sundial, Coombe Bissett, Salisbury. Col. R. F. Gutteridge, A. L. Roberts and applying for nomination by the Council under Byelaw 3 (d).
 HOWITT: LEONARD CECIL, B.Arch. L'pool, Dip.T.P.Mancr., D.P.A., L'pool, A.M.T.P.I. [A. 1922], Deputy City Architect, Town Hall, Manchester, 2; Scoveston, Mowbray Avenue, Brooklands, Sale, Manchester. L. H. Keay, G. Noel Hill, Hubert Worthington.
 ROBERTS: EVAN WENDELL [A. 1918], County Architect, Shire Hall, Nottingham; Mewslade, Cropwell Road, Radcliffe-on-Trent, Nottingham. F. W. C. Gregory, Alfred Thraves, Percy Bartlett.
 STERN: SAMUEL [A. 1935], 155-7 Oxford Street, W.1; 39 Quadrant Close, Hendon, N.W.4. H. W. Matthews, H. J. Chetwood and J. E. M. Macgregor.
 WISEMAN: ARTHUR ERIC [A. 1921], 10 Duke Street, Chelmsford; 28 St. Fabians Drive, Chelmsford. W. Chancellor, Hugo R. Bird and E. P. Archer.

And the following Licentiates who are qualified under Section IV, Clause 4 (c) (ii), of the Supplemental Charter of 1925:—

BROOKS: JOHN McMULLEN, 4 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.; Rylston, Otlands Drive, Weybridge, Surrey. Clyde Young, Henry Tanner, Digby L. Solomon.

MCADAM: BERNARD JOSEPH, Osborne House, West Hill, S.W.15; "Charlcott," Trumpsgreen Road, Virginia Water, Surrey. John W. Spink, Lionel G. Pearson, W. H. Ansell.

AS ASSOCIATES (3)

The name of a school, or schools, after a candidate's name indicate the passing of a recognised course.

HINCHLIFF: JOHN (Architectural Association), Mount Pleasant, Ios, withy, Herefordshire. G. A. Jellicoe, T. Smith Shearer and P. L. B. Budden.

MANAHAN: JOHN GERARD, B.Arch. (University College, Dublin), 6 Cowper Road, Rathgar, Dublin. Prof. R. M. Butler, P. G. Hicks and applying for nomination by the Council under Byelaw 3 (d).

STUTFIELD: MISS ELIZABETH (The Polytechnic, Regent Street, London), 55 Gerard Road, Hartow, Middlesex. J. Addison, J. K. Hick and L. A. Chackett.

AS LICENTIATES (11)

ANDERSON: ARTHUR GEORGE, 57 Tilehouse Green Lane, Knowle, Warwickshire. L. E. Harper, C. F. Martin and H. Jackson.

COOK: GEOFFREY WALTER, 6 Newton Grove, Bedford Park, W. C. Holden, L. G. Pearson and W. H. Cowlshaw.

DOOTSON: WILL, Estate Department, Saxone Shoe Co., Ltd., 11 Tichfield Street, Kilmarnock, Ayrshire. J. A. Teather and the President and Secretary of the R.I.A.S. under Byelaw 3 (a).

LOYD: ERIC THOMAS, c/o Messrs. Wiggins, Teape & Co., Aldgate House, Mansell Street, E.1. A. C. Bunch, F. G. Candall and Jno. Stuart.

MUTIMER: ALBERT JOHN, Architect's and Surveyor's Department, Meux's Brewery Co., Ltd., 41 Nine Elms Lane, S.W.8; 6 Barnehurst Avenue, Barnehurst, Kent. Applying for nomination by the Council under Byelaw 3 (d).

OFFEN: STANLEY ERNEST, Harrow Urban District Council Offices, Stanmore; 14 Alicia Gardens, Kenton, Middlesex. H. Ashworth, P. C. Boddy and H. R. Houchin.

PYE: JAMES FREDERICK, 11 New Street, Town Hall Square, Grimsby Hill Rise, Laceby, Lincs. President and Hon. Secretary of the Sheffield, South Yorkshire and District Society of Architects and Surveyors under Byelaw 3 (a) and applying for nomination by the Council under Byelaw 3 (d).

SHARP: THOMAS WILFRID, M.A., M.T.P.I., Reconstruction Group, Lambeth Bridge House, S.E.1; 2 Keats Grove, Hampstead, N.W.3; Witton-le-Wear, via Bishop Auckland, Co. Durham. H. C. Bradshaw, W. B. Edwards and P. Clive Newcombe.

SMITH: PETER TIMMIS, Chelford Road, Somerford, near Congleton, Cheshire. Applying for nomination by the Council under Byelaw 3 (d).

WELLER: OLIVER MANDEVILLE, c/o Messrs. Holt Brewery Co., Ltd., Holt Street, Birmingham; 195 Douglas Road, Acocks Green, Birmingham. H. Robinson, W. A. Harvey and Lt.-Col. H. G. Wicks.

WRIGHT: ARTHUR GEORGE BEAUMONT, c/o Messrs. Ushers Wiltshire Brewery, Ltd., Trowbridge; Oriel House, Hilperton, Trowbridge. H. A. Metayers, T. Walker and G. D. G. Hake.

Notices

ASSOCIATES AND THE FELLOWSHIP

Associates who are eligible and desirous of transferring to the Fellowship are reminded that if they wish to take advantage of the next available election they should send the necessary nomination forms to the Secretary R.I.B.A. as soon as possible.

CESSATION OF MEMBERSHIP

Under the provisions of Byelaw 21, the following have ceased to be members of the R.I.B.A.:—

As Associate Douglas William Stewart. As Licentiate Frederick Charles Ellis.

MEMBERS' COLUMN

MR. HERBERT SHEPHERD [F.] and MR. H. P. H. SHEPHERD [A.] (Herbert Shepherd & Son) have temporarily removed their office to 119 High Street, Mortlake, S.W.14.

A MEMBER wishes to obtain for an American architect friend a copy of the *Architectural Review* for July 1927, a special number on ecclesiastical buildings. Any member who could spare a copy for sale is asked to write to E. G. Broughton, A.R.I.B.A., 48 Homefield Road, Chiswick, W.4.

ASSOCIATE, 31, ex R.E. officer, experienced in all branches of the profession, wishes to obtain post, or would conduct practice of a member called up for National Service. Reply, Box No. 1322, c/o Secretary R.I.B.A.

MEMBERS [F. & A.], at present in the provinces, have attractive well-furnished office to let in London, quiet central position. Would accept low rental, £15 quarterly, with a view to reciprocal interests.—Box 6121, c/o Secretary R.I.B.A.

1944

inicate

at, Ioan
and Pro

Dublin
r, E. G.
r Byelan

London
K. Hic

Knowle
son.
rk, W.

Attd, th
and th
)

Aldgate
dall and

partment
W.B; 6
mination

Offices
H. I

Grimsby
y of the
jects and
on by the

Group
mpstead
Durham
e.

ingleton
r Byelan

Co., Ltd.
s Green
I. H. G.

Wiltshire
wbridge

e Fellow
the next
on forms

ed to be

arles Ellis

ERD [4.]
office to

d a copy
a ecclesi-
r sale is
d Road.

es of the
member
Secretary

attractive
Would
erests.—